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NUMISMATA SCOTIÆ,

OR A SERIES OF THE

SCOTTISH COINAGE,

FROM

The Reign of WILLIAM the LION to the UNION.

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OR A SERIES OF THE

SCOTTISH COINAGE,

FROM THE REIGN OF

WILLIAM THE LION TO THE UNION.

BY ADAM DE CARDONNEL,

Member of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH:

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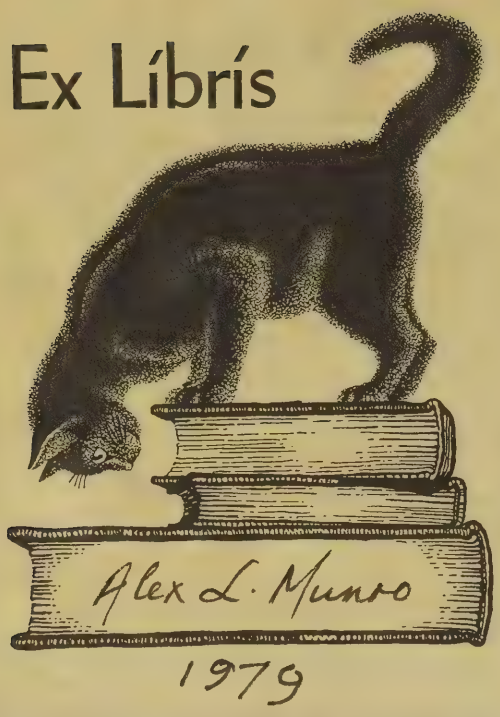


TO HIS GRACE

H E N R Y

DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH,

EARL OF DALKEITH AND DONCASTER,

BARON SCOTT OF ESKDALE AND TINDALE,

KNIGHT AND COMPANION OF

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE,

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, &c.

A munificent patron of every liberal art, and encourager of every undertaking that tends to illuſtrate the ancient dignity of the kingdom of Scotland; this Work, with great reſpect,

Is humbly dedicated,

By his Grace's

Much obliged,

And moſt obedient

Humble ſervant,

EDINBURGH,
May 15. 1786.

ADAM DE CARDONNEL.

PREFACE.

THOUGH the publiſhing a new arrangement of the Scottiſh coinage has long been an object worthy attention, yet it has hitherto been totally neglected. It muſt be allowed, that nothing tends more to elucidate the hiſtory of a country, than its coinage. But, among the various attempts that have from time to time been made to raiſe the conſequence of Scotland, by corroborating ſome important facts in its hiſtory, how few have appeared in the numiſmatic line? Anderſon's *Diplomata et Numiſmata Scotiae*, is a book very juſtly admired, and its uſe is univerſally known. But, from the great price it now brings, few are able to purchaſe it, merely for the coins alone; at any rate the book is ſeldom to be met with. Snelling on Scottiſh money is very defective, many of his plates are ſo badly executed, that they ſcarcely bear any reſemblance to the pieces they mean to repreſent; beſides they often totally diſagree in the deſcriptive part, and the book has now become remarkably ſcarce.

From theſe and ſimilar motives, the author was induced to proceed in a work which was begun, merely to employ a leiſure hour, and was at laſt finiſhed after two years cloſe application and ſtudy. Whatever its merit may be, an impartial public will determine. It is not to be ſuppoſed that a publication of this kind, where ſo many requiſites are neceſſary, can be altogether free of errors. What materially hurts works like this, is the inability of one perſon to

carry on the whole, as it ſeldom happens, that the power of executing the deſcriptive part is joined to a ſufficient degree of knowledge in the art of engraving, to enable him to finiſh the plates, without which, the greateſt difficulties muſt be encountered. For a conſiderable time paſt, no period has produced more collectors of ancient coins and medals, than the preſent; from this circumſtance, it is to be hoped, that the following work will be the more acceptable to the public.

Before the invention of money, mankind bartered goods with each other; but this mode of trafficking was liable to many inconveniencies. Another was adopted; a piece of leather, ſtamped with a certain figure, was exchanged for its fixed value in cattle or goods. This ſpecies of money was ſoon found inadequate to the purpoſe for which it was at firſt intended. The traffick with ſtrangers for certain articles, which this iſland did not produce, rendered it neceſſary to offer in exchange ſomething that could anſwer its value better. This firſt ſuggeſted the uſe of metals, which, on account of their intrinſic value and durability, were the beſt calculated for the intended purpoſe. Each cut his metal into the ſize and form that beſt ſuited his end, according to the demand of the ſeller, and the value ſtipulated. It was uſual at that period to go to market laden with metal, and to carry the inſtruments for dividing, together with ſcales for weighing it. This was extremely troubleſome, and it was found convenient to have pieces ready weighed, and different weights being required, all thoſe of the ſame weight were diſtinguiſhed with the ſame marks or figures. At length, owing to the frauds practiſed, both in the weighing and in the adulteration of the metal, it was deemed neceſſary to interpoſe the public authority. Then firſt appeared the ſtamps or impreſſions on money; to which ſucceeded the names of the moneyers, and afterwards the head of the Prince. The date, legend, and other precautions, came into uſe, to prevent the alteration of the ſpecies.

At

At whatever time the coinage of ſilver was firſt introduced into Scotland, it is very certain, that no ſilver coins have been found which can, with the leaſt degree of certainty, be aſcribed to any Prince prior to WILLIAM the LION, who began his reign in the 1165. It has been aſſerted, and by a reſpectable author, in an Eſſay on Medals, lately publiſhed, That the coins which have been generally aſcribed to this King, belong to William the Conqueror. But it is hoped, that he, as well as others who entertain this idea, will be convinced that William of Scotland did coin, and had no inconſiderable variety of mintage. The firſt plate exhibits eighteen coins of this Prince. The firſt fifteen have the moneyers name and place where ſtruck, clearly evincing them to be Scottiſh. No 1. 2. and 3. are of Edinburgh, No 4. and 5. of Perth, No 6. 7. and 8. of Roxburgh, No 9. and 10. of Stirling, and No 13. 14. and 15. of Berwick, all of which places at that period belonged to Scotland. At the ſame time, it muſt be allowed, that, had not theſe pieces been diſcovered, a doubt would have remained whether he ever did coin. The ſtile is extremely rude, far inferior to thoſe of the Conqueror, and they were diſcovered in a corner of the country where it can hardly be ſuppoſed that any of his coins could ever be carried, in ſuch a quantity as were found together; and, indeed, there is a convincing argument in favour of my aſſertion, which is, that a very conſiderable number of the coinage of Henry II. of England, who was contemporary with William of Scotland, were found mixed with the former collection. Perhaps I may be blamed for giving an account of the manner in which they were found; but it marks the aera of their firſt diſcovery, and authenticates the coins of which I have given the figures.

In the year 1780, in digging a foundation in order to enlarge the church of Dyke, near Inverneſs, in the north of Scotland, one of the workmen, when removing the earth, near the ſteps which led to the burial-place of Brodie of Brodie, diſcovered ſome of theſe

pieces in the ſide of the trench he was making; he was cunning enough to cloſe up the place immediately, and went to another ſpot. At night, he returned, and, with the aſſiſtance of his wife, privately conveyed away the whole maſs, which muſt have been very valuable. He was a poor man, but he ſoon became a conſiderable farmer. Great part of the coins that came into ſilverſmiths hands, were quickly melted, as they were fine ſilver; however, Mr Brodie's aſſiduity, after hearing that ſuch a diſcovery was made, ſaved ſuch a number as was ſufficient to aſcertain what varieties there were in this coinage. The Society of Scottiſh Antiquaries are, through his generoſity, poſſeſſed of about a hundred of them, many of which are very perfect. The different collectors have ſhared in this curious diſcovery, from the pieces being at firſt diſperſed by the means of itinerant pedlars.

It appears ſtrange, that ſuch a number ſhould be found together, when, during ſo great a length of time, from the firſt beginning of the ſtudy of coins, none bearing the leaſt ſimilitude to them have ever appeared in any cabinet, except one publiſhed by Snelling, in his View of Coins ſtruck by Engliſh Princes in France, page 40. and 41. which is ſaid to have been found in the Iſle of Man.

No 16. is ruder than any of the former, and the reverſe very different from them, as well as the two following. No 17. has a reverſe which inconteſtably proves it Scottiſh, beſides the town of mintage (*Perth*). No 18. has only the moneyer's name, the ſame as No 16. Where theſe coins having *Hve Walter*, which often occurs on William's money, were ſtruck, cannot be eaſily aſcertained, but may be ſuppoſed to have been at Edinburgh. *hve. Wa. Ed.* appears on ſome of this kind.

It

It is to be hoped, that enough has been ſaid to induce the antiquary to coincide in opinion with regard to the appropriation of theſe coins to the Prince to which they belong.

To theſe ſucceeds the money of ALEXANDER II. There are two given of this reign, a larger and a ſmaller, both coined at Annan, and one coined at Berwick of the latter ſize; beſides theſe two places of mintage, there were thoſe of Roxburgh, Edinburgh, and Perth.

With regard to the coinage of ALEXANDER III. the varieties are numerous. Mr Hamilton of Glaſgow, a learned antiquary, and well ſkilled in the knowledge of coins, has divided thoſe of this reign into ſix claſſes.

1. Hexagonal ſtars in the quarters.
2. Star and mullet alternately.
3. Mullet in each quarter.
4. Mullet in each quarter; two points in two of the quarters.
5. Stars in the quarters.
6. French inſcription.

Of theſe I have given, in the firſt Plate, the following:

No 1. See No 23. 24. Plate I. No 2. See 26. Plate I. No 3. See 22. Plate I. No 5. See 25. Plate I. and No 6. See 27. Plate I. No 4. I had not met with at the time the plate was engraving, but have ſince procured it. Perhaps it may be neceſſary here to mention, that, in the following work, inſtead of the term *Mullets*, *open* or *ſhut*, which ſome authors make uſe of, the firſt is called *Spur-revels*, the other *Stars*.

JOHN

JOHN BALIOL. There were but two mintages of this Prince, one at St Andrews, as particularly expreſſed on his coin. It is uncertain where the other, having on the reverſe *Rex Scotorum*, was ſtruck, but moſt probably it was at *Edinburgh*.

Beſides thoſe which are not particularly marked, ROBERT BRUCE had mints at *Edinburgh* and *Perth*. The different mint marks of this reign are +, :+:, +:, :+.

From the introduction of groats and halfs by the ſucceeding King DAVID II. to the period in which the place of mintage was entirely omitted, under Queen MARY, the following table will exhibit the different places of coinage, in each reign. The authorities for which are Biſhop Nicolſon, and Anderſon, both of whom refer to Mr Sutherland's collection, and the former alſo to Archbiſhop Sharp and Snelling's View of Scottiſh coins.

King.	*Place of coinage.*
DAVID II.	Edinburgh, Aberdeen *.
ROBERT II.	Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee †.
ROBERT III.	Edinburgh, Perth, Aberdeen, Dunbarton ‡.
JAMES I.	Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Perth, Linlithgo ‖, Stirling §.
JAMES II.	Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Roxburgh, Stirling.
JAMES III.	Edinburgh, Stirling, Roxburgh, Berwick.
JAMES IV.	Edinburgh, Aberdeen.
JAMES V.	Edinburgh.

It

* Aberdeen does not appear in the Scottiſh ſeries till this reign, and continues till the arched crown coins of James IV. during every reign, except Robert II. and James III.

† Dundee never appears but in this reign.

‡ Dunbarton, the firſt and only time of this town's appearance.

‖ Linlithgo, the only time of this town's appearance.

§ Stirling, for the firſt time ſince William the Lion.

Upon the billon and mixed monies, *Edinburgh* and *Stirling* are the only towns marked; and the laſt only under Queen Mary.

It has been ſuppoſed by many, that the inſcription *Dominus Protector*, &c. now firſt introduced by David II. as the legend of the reverſe of his money, alluded to his deliverance from captivity; but it is certain that this legend was not peculiar to him; ſeveral of his ſucceſſors uſed the ſame; the Engliſh, and French likewiſe uſed it. It was probably copied from the French money, as it is found on an old French coin in 'a Collection of all the European coins 'of gold and ſilver,' engraved and publiſhed at Antwerp, Anno 1589.

DAVID II. The varieties of coinage in this reign are very numerous, and ſome of them peculiar. In No 15. *Pellets* are introduced in two of the quarters, which is the only inſtance that occurs in this reign or the next, and did not become general till Robert III. in imitation of the Engliſh coins. No 20. is a moſt remarkable variety, and very different from any which has hitherto appeared. Inſtead of beginning the legend with the King's name, it has *Moneta Regis. D.* The remainder of the name and title is found on the reverſe, *avid. Rex. Scotor.* This rare piece, which may be almoſt termed an unique, is in the poſſeſſion of Dr Wright of Glaſgow, who was ſo obliging as to allow it to be copied for this work.

ROBERT II. This King's coins are perfectly ſimilar to thoſe of his predeceſſor, except the name. And in two inſtances only, on a groat of the mint of Edinburgh, and the Dundee mintage, the letter B. is put behind the head. Various diſputes have ariſen with regard to the ſignification of this letter, ſome ſuppoſing it to be a mark for the piece belonging to Robert Bruce, others that it is only a mint mark. That it cannot belong to Robert Bruce the following authorities are quoted, Biſhop Nicholſon, in his Scots Library 1702, ſays, "*I* "*think he* (David II.) *was the firſt King of Scotland who coined* "*Groats.*" Snelling, in his View of Scots coinage 1774, ſays, "*The types of the penny, halfpenny, and farthing are the ſame as* "*before.*

" *before. Thoſe of the groats and half-groats, which were* NOW " FIRST STRUCK, *have the head circumſcribed within a ſort of roſe.* " *From the mullet or ſpur in the quarters of the reverſe, they were* " *called ſpurred groats.*" Mr Hamilton of Glaſgow, in a MS. Diſſertation on Scottiſh coins, in ſpeaking of David II. ſays, " *This* " *is the firſt King of Scotland who coined larger pieces than pennies,* " *groats and half-groats being now introduced. Some have, indeed,* " *maintained, that theſe pieces were coined by* Robert I. *But this is* " *ſcarce likely, as we know they were not minted in England till* " 1353; *and it is hardly to be ſuppoſed, that the Scots would be ſo* " *long before them in this matter.*"

Ruddiman, in his preface to Anderſon's Diplomata Scotiae, oppoſes theſe opinions. He remarks, that, " although the coining pen- " nies came at firſt from the Engliſh to the Scotch, it may be doubt- " ed whether the Engliſh or Scotch firſt coined theſe ſort of pieces " of four pennies in value, which the French called Gros, the Ger- " mans Groſche, we Groats. Speed gives us the figure of a groat " ſtruck by Edward I. of England; but Nicolſon ſhows, that that " coin of Edward was rather of Edward III. or IV. but certainly " not of Edward I.; for he affirms, no coins of that kind were " ſtruck before Edward III.'s time. But there are many groats of " David II. extant, who was cotemporary with Edward III. and " coined in different places. Many of them which bear the name " *Robert*, are to be ſeen in the collection of coins in the Advocates " Library at Edinburgh; but which of the Roberts this may be, it " is not eaſy to determine. Nicholſon and Anderſon, following his " authority, reject all the groats that have the name of Robert, " from being the coin of Robert Bruce, for this chief reaſon, that " none of the coins of that ſort were then ſtruck in England, and, " therefore, aſcribes all thoſe which exhibit the profile of the King " looking to the right, to be of Robert II. but ſuch as exhibit him " full-faced, to Robert III. But Mr James Sutherland Royal Pro-

" feſſor

" feſſor of Botany, a moſt accurate collector and ſearcher into all " kinds of coins, but principally Scottiſh coins, does not heſitate " to give the former of theſe to our *Robert I.* The letter B, which " is ſeen above the King's head in ſome of theſe groats, and placed " behind in others, he thinks, ſtands for the initial of the name " *Bruce*, and which, indeed, ſeems to ſupport his opinion in ſome " meaſure. Certainly by that letter cannot be meant the place " where it was coined, ſince that groat itſelf ſhows that it was coin- " ed at Dundee, (beſides one of the coinage of Edinburgh, as above " obſerved), and many think it was not decent for the coiner to " place his name in ſuch a remarkable part of the coin. But it is " not quite ſettled that Edward II. was the firſt King in the iſland " of Britain who coined groats, ſince there are extant in the collec- " tion of coins in the Advocates Library two half-groats, one of " *Alexander* II. the other of *Edward* I.; from theſe it is probable, " that entire groats, though they may be now loſt, have been ſtruck " by theſe Kings. Theſe groats, whether introduced by *Robert* I. " or by his ſon *David* II. were the largeſt ſize of coins we had till " the time of Queen *Mary*."

I have thus given you the opinions of men learned in antiquity, on both ſides of the queſtion, leaving it to better judges to determine which authority bears the ſtrongeſt marks of probability.

There is one authority more I wiſh to add, in corroboration of the opinion that theſe groats belonged to Robert II. which is Dr Francis Wiſe in his *Catalogus Nummorum Antiquorum Scrinii Bodleianis reconditorum*, page 244. " Roberti a ſe invicem haud aegre " diſtinguuntur. Robertus I *nullos groſſos percuſſit.* Robertus II. " anteceſſoris ſui monetam imitatus eſt; nec ejus caput, a Davidis " capite, niſi ex inſcriptione, dignoſcendum ſit."

ROBERT III. The profile is now changed to the full face, in imitation of the Engliſh coinage. Dr Wiſe, in the following ſentence of the paſſage above quoted, ſays, "Robertus III. Henri-"corum Angliae regum morem ſecutus eſt, ejuſque nummi Hen-"rici nummis, nomine excepto ſolo, ſimiles ſunt." The full face is continued till the groats with the arched crown and buſhy wig under James IV. appear, when it is again changed to the profile.

It has been alledged, that pellets in the quarters of the reverſe of Robert III. appear, for the firſt time, in the Scottiſh ſeries. Mr Anderſon, in his Diplom. Scot. ſays, in his notes on the money of Robert III. "Hi globuli quos alii Byſantinos, Angli *pellets* ſive "pillulas vocant, nunc primum in noſtris nummis conſpiciuntur. "Id autem imitatione factum Anglorum et Francorum, quorum "in nummis hi globuli frequentiſſime adhibentur." But he is miſtaken; for there are pellets in two of the quarters of the reverſe of a halfpenny of David II. No 15. of Plate II.

JAMES I. With regard to the coins of the firſt five James's, I ſhall recite what Dr Wiſe ſays on this ſubject, and I ſhall afterwards add my own ideas, which coincide with the opinion of Mr Cummyng ſecretary to the Society of Scottiſh Antiquaries, and in which moſt people, who are ſkilled in the numiſmatic line, fully agree.

Page 244. of Dr Wiſe. "Jacobis ſuos cuique nummos reddere o-"pus arduum erit; quo quinque hujus nominis continentis ſucceſ-"ſionis ordine regnarint. Jacobus Quintus per literam numeralem "5. ſi quando iſta occurrit, facile dignoſcitur. Quartum forte de-"ſignant nummi forma elegantior et corona arcuata. Ad hoc in-"ſigne haud ſatis animum attendit. Cl. Anderſonus, cum hujus "generis nummos Jacobo II. perperam, ut mihi videtur, attribuerit. "Quare regum ordinem, in ejus libro ſervatum, nonnihil immu-"tavi; et Jacobum II. loco quarti repoſui. Caeteri per me intacti

"mane-

" maneant." There does not ſeem to be greater difficulty in arranging any part of the Scottiſh ſeries than in aſſigning the coins proper to each of the five firſt James's. Some writers have made the weights their rule for determining to whom the coins belong; but I do not deem this an exact mode for aſcertaining the point, and have, therefore, made their impreſſions the rule of diſtinction. The order in which Anderſon in his Theſaurus, and Nicholſon in his Hiſtorical Library, have placed them, ſhould be in part rejected, as they give an arched crown to James II. This form of crown was not adopted in England till the reign of King Henry VII. nor in France till after the acceſſion of Francis I. anno 1515, as appears from a teſtoon of his, on which he is repreſented in profile with a ſmall open crown, and, on the reverſe, the French ſhield of arms is enſigned, with a crown of the ſame form with thoſe on the coins of David II. of Scotland.

JAMES II. All the writers on the Scottiſh coinage agree, that the money of James I. is diſtinguiſhed by a ſceptre on the right or left ſide of the King's head, and two fleur de lis, and three pellets, placed alternately in the angles of the croſs, in the reverſe, and that thoſe of King James II. are known by two open crowns, placed alternately with the pellets, on the reverſe. Anderſon has given to this King a coin, on which he is repreſented with nearly a full face, a buſhy wig, and an imperial crown, ſurmounted of a mond and croſs; but, though authors deny that it belongs to James II. they do not agree with reſpect to the Sovereign to whoſe reign it ought to be given. Leake, in his Account of Engliſh Coins, ſecond edition, page 151. ſays, " That Henry VI. who ſucceeded to the " Engliſh crown in the year 1422, was the firſt of the Engliſh " Kings who appears with an arched crown upon his coins; but " upon his great ſeal, he has an open crown." He afterwards adds, Henry VII. is the firſt of our Kings that we can be certain uſed it; and the teſtoon of Francis I. coined in 1516, is the firſt French

money we ſee it upon. But Martin Folkes, in his Account of Engliſh coins, publiſhed for the Society of Antiquaries in England, 1745, page 15. ſays, "King Henry VII. firſt placed upon his money the arched or the imperial crown, as it is now commonly called, and by this particular his coins are readily diſtinguiſhed from all thoſe of his predeceſſors. This money, however, has been generally aſcribed to King Henry VI.; but, beſides that, ſeveral of the mint marks to be found on it are either badges uſed by King Henry VII. or the ſupporters of his royal arms. The weight does aſcertain it to be his beyond all doubt."

From theſe authorities it is certain, that an arched crown was firſt uſed in England by Henry VII. who ſucceeded to the throne in 1483; and, from the French coin mentioned, there is alſo a certainty, that an arched crown was not uſed in France before the year 1515; for, although Leake, in the paſſage above quoted, aſſerts, that Henry VI. was the firſt who appeared with an arched crown on his coin, yet he remarks, that Henry VII. was the firſt that we can be certain uſed it. And Martin Folkes has demonſtrated, that all thoſe coins with an arched crown, which are attributed to Henry VI. do, by the marks they bear, belong to Henry VII.

From the time of the firſt coinage of money in this country, in the reign of William the Lion, till James V.'s reign, the Engliſh model was the rule with reſpect to the Scottiſh coins. In imitation of them, we ſtruck the penny, from the time of the above William till the reign of David II. who, copying after his contemporary King Edward III. of England, firſt ſtruck the groats and half groats for circulation; which, with their ſub-diviſions, as in England, were the only ſpecies of ſilver coin we had till the reign of James V. The ſame Edward who ſtruck the firſt gold coins for currency in England, was imitated in this ſpecies by his contemporary Robert II. before whoſe reign there was no gold current in Scotland.

It

It has been already ſaid, that Henry VII. was the firſt Engliſh King who aſſumed an arched crown on his coins, whether the crown with which he was inaugurated had arches or not, is by no means material. It is, however, certain, from the deſcription of the Scottiſh crown in the inſtrument taken when it was depoſited in the caſtle of Edinburgh, anno 1707, that the arches at preſent on it were added by King James V.; and it is very natural to ſuppoſe, that when Henry VII. took that mark of imperial ſovereignty, his ſpirited ſon-in-law James IV. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland in the year 1488, only three years after his father-in-law's acceſſion, would, agreeable to the practice of his anceſtors, adopt this material improvement in the appearance of his coins; and, therefore, I am induced to believe, that he was the firſt of the Scottiſh Kings who was repreſented with an arched or imperial crown on his coins. The three following authorities ſeem to confirm this opinion.

I ſhall *firſt* mention an engraved genealogical tree of the royal family of Scotland, executed in the time of King William and Queen Mary, in which are repreſented the portraits of all the monarchs of Scotland from King Malcolm III. each of whom, down to James III. *incluſive*, is adorned with a crown of the ſame form with that on their reſpective coins; but James IV. and all the ſucceeding monarchs are repreſented with arched or imperial crowns.

Secondly, In the numiſmata of Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, collected in the reign of Charles II. engraved and publiſhed in quarto, the coin attributed to James II. is given to James IV.

And, *laſtly*, I mention the valuable collection of that great Antiquary Sir Thomas Bodley, in the univerſity of Oxford, publiſhed in folio, with engravings by Wiſe, in which the arrangement deſcribed

ſcribed is obſerved, and the crown in queſtion placed on the head of James IV. This ought to be eſteemed the moſt reſpectable authority, on account of the extenſive knowledge of Sir Thomas in all branches of learning, as well as of the period in which he lived. He was born, as narrated in the Athenae Oxonienſis, Vol. I. pag. 326. on the 2d of March 1544, not thirty-one years after the death of James IV.; and, therefore, it cannot be ſuppoſed that he was ignorant of the coins which belonged to that reign.

The coins of JAMES III. are diſtinguiſhed by having, on the reverſe, a mullet or ſtar of five points, and three pellets alternately in the quarters, and no ſceptre on the head ſide. (Plate VI.)

For the reaſons before mentioned, I cannot heſitate to give to JAMES IV. the coins which diſtinguiſh themſelves by having *Qra.* *Qt.* or IIII. at the end of the legend on the head ſide, thoſe with the three quarters face, buſhy wig, and imperial crown.

Beſides thoſe on which the numeral 5. is expreſſed in the legend, to JAMES V. are given the coins with a three quarter face, having mullets and thiſtles on the reverſe alternately. (Plate VII.

MARY. Some time ago, there was communicated to me by Mr Fraſer younger of Fraſerfield, a coin of this reign, of a very extraordinary mintage. It is dated in 1553, and has the cypher FM. The diſagreement here cannot eaſily be accounted for. The cypher would lead us to ſuppoſe it was coined on the marriage with the Dauphin; but that event did not take place for ſeveral years after, viz. in April 1558. I was, at firſt, induced to believe that the figure 3. might have been ill ſtruck up, and intended for 8; but the fine preſervation and ſuperior beauty of the coin, evidently ſhow that it has been owing to no fault in the ſtriking. The motto is alſo very uncommon, (*Diligite Ivſtitiam*). This appears on ſeveral

gold

gold coins of this reign, and of the ſame date; but I have never met with it on a ſilver coin. I have engraved the coin according to its real ſize, No 1. Plate VII. its weight is 22 pennyweights.

At what period No 2. was coined, we cannot be certain; but, as it has no date, I have placed it before her coinage with her head, dated 1553. No 3. which is the only date of this coin.

No 4. and 7. being the whole and half, have 1555 only.

No 5. and 6. were coined in the years 1556, 1557, and 1558. Several of them have different dates on the ſame piece, as 1556 on the one ſide, and 1557 on the other, alſo 1557 and 1558, and ſome have *In Vertvte* inſtead of *In Virtute*. The mint marks of this ſort are a crown, croſs potence, and croſs patee.

FRANCIS and MARY. No 8. and 9. with the motto *Fecit. Vtraque. Vnum.* have for dates 1558 and 1559. Of this laſt date there are two kinds, one has *Fran. et Ma. Dei G.* the other, *Fran. et Ma. D. G.* A remarkable diſtinction is obſervable in the arms on this coin, ſtruck while Francis was Dauphin, which is, 1 and 4 quarterly the arms of France and the Dauphin, with her arms below, which he joins with his own in her right; the left ſide of the ſhield is occupied with her arms *. After his ſucceſſion to the crown of France, the arms of both kingdoms are impaled, as in No 9. and 11. †. No 9. and 11. *Vicit. Leo. de. tribu. Jvda.* are dated 1560 and 1561. Thoſe of this ſort, which are dated in 1561, muſt have been ſtruck between the 4th of December 1560, the day of Francis's death, and the 20th of Auguſt 1561, the day of the Queen's arrival

* All theſe have the motto *Fecit utraque unum.*

† All theſe have the motto *Vicit Leo de Tribu Juda.*

arrival in Scotland. The dye was changed ſoon after, as there are whole and half teſtoons, with her head alone, in 1561. The mint marks of No 9. and 11. are a ſaltyre, and ſome are without that mark; ſeveral have *Scotor.* Q. others *Scotors.* No 12. Snelling has placed under the head of billon, and Anderſon amongſt his ſilver. I am inclined to think that both are right, as I have ſeen them of fine ſilver as well as billon, which is a mixture of copper and ſilver. No. 13. is more properly to be conſidered as a medal.

MARY, Widow. With her head uncrowned, No 14. and 15. Plate VIII. have no other dates than 1561 and 1562.

MARY and HENRY. From her marriage with Darnley, to her reſignation, their ryal, two thirds, and one third, all 1565, 1566, and 1567; and, what is ſingular, there is a one third ryal with Mary's name alone, dated 1566, which was during Darnley's life, and which I have engraved No 22. Plate VIII. It is in the poſſeſſion of Mr Cummyng ſecretary to the Society of Scottiſh Antiquaries, whom I have formerly had occaſion to mention. Whether there were any of the other kinds with this peculiarity, I have not been able to determine.

With regard to the ryal above mentioned, which is commonly called the Cruickſtone dollar, I ſhall ſubjoin what Mr Anderſon ſays: "Caeterum multi arborem in averſa hujus nummi facie inſculptam, "taxum eſſe volunt; adduntque, praeterea, eam ipſam deſignari, "quae in horto *Cruxtoniano* (quod praedium olim et ſedes erat "Comitum Leviniae in agro Renfroenſi) praelargo ſtipite et ſpatioſis "ramis conſpicua adhuc viret. Corona autem, qua haec arbor inſig-"nitur, dignitatem ſignificari, ad quam (ex ſuis in eam nuptiis) "familiam Levinianam Maria evexerat [Vide Nicolſoni Bibl. Scot. "hiſt. pag. 323. et Rob. Kethi. Rerum Scot. tum Eccleſ. tum Ci-"vil. hiſt. pag. in append. 118.] At mera haec figmenta eſſe oſtendit, "ſecreti

" ſecreti conſilii de hoc nummo cudendo actum: in quo non taxus, " ſed palma, ei numiſmati inſcribi mandatur."—Porro ex Limace (quamquam ea uſu detrita jam vix conſpiciatur) quae arboris truncum aſcendens exprimi eodem acto jubetur, planè apparet nihil aliud toto hoc ſymbolo ſignificari, quam, ut tardigradum hoc animal, lentiſſimè licet, ad arboris cacumen tandem aſcendit; ita conſtanti virtute et aſſiduitate ardua quaeque ſuperari poſſe: praeſertim cum corona vincenti praemium ſit propoſita; quod adjectum indicat Lemma ex Ovidio deſumptum, Triſt. lib. v. eleg. 12.

Denique non parvas animo DAT. GLORIA VIRES,
Et foecunda facit pectora laudis amor;
vel potius ex Propertio lib. iv. eleg. 11.
Magnum iter aſcendo, ſed DAT mihi GLORIA VIRES,
Non juvat ex facili lata Corona Jugo.

Huc in primis facit, quod à Cl. Thoreſbio in *Ducatus Leodienſis* topograph. pag. 229. memoratur; veterem ſciz. lectum, in quo natus erat Henricus Darnilaeus Mariae maritus, adhuc in loco qui dicitur Temple-Newſom, in agro Eboracenſi extare; cui aureis literis inſcriptum eſt, AVANT DARNLE, IAMAIS DARRIERE, AVANT DARNLE. i. e. *Perge Porro Darnilaee, nunquam retro te ſubtrahe, Perge Porrò Durnilaee.* Haec inſcriptio Thoreſbio digna viſa eſt, quae unà cum praedicto nummo aeri inciſa exhiberetur, pag. 228. Confer etiam de ea re pag. ejuſdem 393. Poſtremo, et illud animadvertendum multis hujus generis, ut et aliis illius temporis nummis, poſtea Comitis Mortoniae Proregis juſſu impreſſum in averſa facie fuiſſe carduum: ut hoc ſigno eorum pretium in majus auctum indicaretur.

Cruickſton caſtle, in Renfrewſhire, was originally the property of the *Crocs*, and in the time of Malcolm II. came by marriage of the heireſs of Robert de Croc. into the hands of the Stewarts, Earls and Dukes of Lennox. Here fame ſays, that Mary firſt reſigned her-

ſelf to the arms of Darnley under a large *yew tree*, which ſtill exiſts. The Queen ſtruck a coin with a figure of this tree, a crown, and an alluſive motto of DAT GLORIA VIRES. See Pennant's Tour in Scotland.

The act for the coinage of this Ryal, is dated Decembris 22do 1565.

Sederunt Jacobus Comes de Moretoun Cancellarius, Georgius Comes de Huntlie, Joannes Comes de Atholl, Joannes Comes de Mar, Patricius Dominus Ruthyen, Alexander Epiſcopus Candidae Caſae, Joannes Maxwell de Terregles miles.

The new Ryal Cunziet.

" It is ſtatute and ordanit by our Soverannis Queen and King's " Majeſties Privie Counſall, That thair be cunziet ane penny of ſil- " ver callit the Mary ryal, the fynes of eleven deniers fyne, and of " weight an unce Troie weight, with twa granes of remeid (i. e. " allay) alſweill of weight, as fynes, havand on the ane ſide ane " Palm tree crownit, ane Schell-paddoke crepand up the ſhank of " the ſamyn, ane axill about the tree wryttin therein *Dat. Gloria* " *Vires*, the date of the zeir thairunder, with this circumſcriptioun, " begyning at ane thirſel *exurgat. Deus. et. Diſſipentur. inimici. ejus.* " and on the other ſyde, our ſaidis Soveranis armis coverit with ane " cloſe crown, ane thirſell on ilk ſyde, with this circumſcriptioun " begyning at ane croce directlie above the crown, *Maria. et. Hen-* " *ricus. Dei. Gratia Regina et Rex Scotorum**. The ſaid penny to " haif

* This was the firſt large ſilver piece that had been coined in Scotland. It is obſervable, that this is almoſt the only inſtance of the king's name being placed poſterior to that

" haif cours for XXX ſh. money of this realme *; the twa part for " XX ſh. and the third part for X ſh. all of this ſamyn fynes and " prent and of weicht equivalent, to wit, the twa part of weicht " XVI deneris, and the third VIII deneris. In conſideratioun " quhairof, we charge David Foreſt general of our cunzie, John " Atchiſoun maiſter cunzeour, and all otheris officiaris of our cunzie " hous, ilk ane in their awin office, to forge, prent, and cauſe " to be forged and prentit, ſic pieces of weight and fynes within " thair remeids as is above ſpecified, and that letteris be direct for " publicatioun heirof in dew form as efferis, ſwa that nane pretend " ignorance heirof."

JAMES VI. The years of this King's coinage are particularly expreſſed in the deſcriptive part; and, therefore, it might be deemed unneceſſary to give it here. (Plate IX. X. and XI.)

After his acceſſion to the throne of England, none of his coins, except the ſixpences, are dated.

that of the queen; however, to make amends as it were to the king, (though, I do not conceive how the queen could well place her huſband's name before her own, on the public money of the nation), the famous *yew tree* of Cruickſtone, the inheritance of the family of Darnley in the pariſh of Paiſley, is made the reverſe of this new coin, and the inſcription about the tree, *Dat. Gloria. Vires.* is, no doubt, with a view to reflect honour on the Lennox family. The trunk of this tree, which ſtands to this day, is ſo large, and ſo well ſpread in its branches, that it is ſeen at the diſtance of ſeveral miles.

* This aſcertains with abſolute certainty, the value of ſilver in Scotland at that time, viz. that the ounce of ſilver contained but half the number of ſhillings it contains at preſent, and conſequently, that the denomination of our money was then ſix to one of the Engliſh; whereas it is now twelve for one, and that our ſhilling was double in weight of ſilver of what it is now.

The firſt money of James VI. commonly called the *James Ryal*, I ſhall explain, by giving the act of the privy council in Keith's Appendix, No 23. which is not included in the acts contained in the appendix.

Edinburgh, *penult.* Auguſt 1567.

" It is ſtatute and ordained by my Lord Regent, with advyſs and " counſel of the Lords of ſecret council, that thair be cunziet ane " penny of ſilver, called the *James Ryal*, the fyneneſs of eleven de- " niers fine, and of weight ane unce Troyis weight, with twa grains " of remeid, alſweil of weight as fynenes, havand on the ane ſyde " of the ſaid crowne, ane hand putting a finger to the price of the " piece; on the uther ſide thairof the dait of the zeir, half on the " ane ſide half on the uther of the ſword, with this circumſcrip- " tioun begynning at the ſyde of the crown, directlie above the " ſaid price *Pro me. ſi. mereor. in me.* and upon the uther ſyde, our " Souverannis armes crownit with ane cloſs crowne, and ane *J* " crownit on the ane ſyde, and ane *R* crownit in lyke manner on " the uther ſyde of the ſamyn, with this circumſcriptioun begyn- " and directlie above the crown, with thir titles *Jacobus.* VI. *Dei.* " *Gratia. Rex. Scotorvm.* The ſaid penny to have courſe for " threttie ſchillings money of this realme, the twa part for twentie " ſchillings, and the third part for ten ſchillings, all of the ſame " fyneneſs and prent, and of weicht equivalent, to witt, the twa " part of weicht of ſextein deniers, and the third part of the weicht " of eicht deneirs Troy weicht." This act confutes Biſhop Nicholſon, as well as others, who are of opinion, that there were pieces of this kind of ſo low a value as five ſhillings.

With regard to this King's money, ſtruck after his acceſſion, I ſhall add Mr Anderſon's notes upon No 1. of Plate XI. He ſays, " Ex praedictis rei noſtrae monetariae tabulariis apparet hujus ge- " neris apud nos primùm cuſos fuiſſe 25 Martii 1605, quales etiam

" anno

" anno ſequente 1606, item anno 1612, in iiſdem cuſi memoran-
" tur. Neque dubium eſt, quin intra annum 1607 and 1611 (quo-
" rum acta vel praefectorum negligentiâ, vel temporum injuriâ in-
" terciderunt), plurimi ex eodem genere malleum monetarium ſubi-
" erint."

No 2. of this plate, is the half of the preceding. The ſame author, on this coin, has the following note.

" Ex iiſdem actis patet, non ſolum coronatos, et ſemicoronatos,
" ſed et eorum varias partes, *i. e.* nummos 12, 6, 2 et 1 ſolidorum,
" item ſolidi ſemiſſes Scot. circa haec tempora fuiſſe fabricatos: qua
" in re noſtri Anglos ſunt imitati, qui (referentibus eorum ſcripto-
" ribus, Rad. Thoreſbio, Ducat. Leod. pag. 368. et de Angl. Monet.
" auctore anonymo, p. 79.) earundum ſpecierum nummos tum ex-
" cuderunt. Fallitur igitur praedictus ſcriptor anonymus, qui p. 89.
" contra Thoreſbium, id ex Camdeno affirmantem, negat ullos num-
" mos 2 ſolidorum, 1 ſolidi et ſemiſſis apud nos iis temporibus fa-
" bricatos. At quod hos ferè omnes aetas deleverit, aut obliterâ-
" rit, ſummae eorum exilitati imputandum. Extant tamen in Num-
" mo phylacio ICC. Edinb. unus pro 2, alter pro 1, ſolido ſigna-
" ti."

No 3. and 5. are the ſhilling and ſixpence. No 4. the two pence. (Plate XI.)

The coins of CHARLES I. minted in Scotland. No 6. 7. 8. 9. and 10. are exactly the ſame dye as his father's, except the difference of the name. The varieties in this reign, as well as the mint marks, are very numerous, eſpecially the 40 penny-pieces, the value is marked XL· XL XL· XL XL beſides many others, which might be reckoned too trivial to mention here. (Plate XI.)

With

With regard to the coins of CHARLES II. I ſhall inſert the dates of thoſe which have fallen under my obſervation. Of No 14. the four merks Scots, the dates are 1664, 1665, 1670, 1673, 1674, and 1675; below the head is the letter F. for Falconar, who was at that time maſter of the mint. The others, which have not this mark, have a ſmall thiſtle. The dates of the coinage of No 15. are 1664, 1670, 1673, and 1674. Of No 16. the years of coinage are 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, and 1674. Of No 17. are 1665, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, and 1675, all with the thiſtle beneath. No 1. of Plate XIII. has dates 1676, 1679, 1680, 1681, and 1682. They have all the mint mark F beneath, and are of the value of 56 ſhillings Scots. No 2. is dated 1675 and 1681, having alſo the letter F below the King's breaſt, and is in value 28 ſhillings Scots. No 3. has for dates 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, and 1682, and a ſmall F below the head; the value of this is 14 ſhillings Scots. No 4. is dated in 1680 and 1681, and is of the value of 3 ſhillings and ſixpence Scots. No 5. was ſtruck during the years 1676, 1677, 1679, 1680, and 1682, having, as well as the former, the letter F below the breaſt; value 7 ſhillings Scots. (Plate XII.)

JAMES VII. There are only two coins of this reign ſtruck in Scotland, they are of the value of 40 and 20 ſhillings Scots. Of No 6. the years of coinage are 1687 and 1688. Of No 7. 1687 only. (Plate XIII.)

WILLIAM and MARY. Of this reign No 8. exhibits the crown, or 60 ſhillings Scots; theſe were ſtruck in 1691 and 1692. No 9. the 40 ſhillings Scots has dates 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, and 1694. No 10. the 20 ſhillings Scots, is dated 1693 and 1694. No 12. the 10 ſhillings Scots has for date 1691. No 11. the 5 ſhillings Scots, has dates 1691 and 1694.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM. No 1. Plate 14. is of the value of 60 ſhillings Scots, and, as well as No 2. of 40 ſhillings Scots, are dated from 1695 to 1700. No 3. the 20 ſhillings Scots, is dated 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, and 1699. No 4. of 10 ſhillings Scots, is dated 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, and 1699. No 5. of the value of five ſhillings Scots, is dated in 1695, 1696, 1697, 1701, and 1702. (Plate XIV.)

ANNE. There are but two coins of this reign ſtruck in Scotland, the ten and five ſhillings Scots. No 6. has dates 1702, 1705, and 1706. No 7. is dated 1705 and 1707.

TABLE

TABLE I.

In which is ſhown how many numeral pounds, ſhillings, and pennies Scots, were coined out of one pound weight of gold; alſo their intrinſic fineneſs, and the proportion that the gold bore to the ſilver.

Ann. Dom.	*Anno Regni.*		*Fineneſs.*			*Allay.*			*Value of the coin coined out of one pound of gold.*			*Pound of pure gold, weighed of pure ſilver.*			
			oz.	*pw.*	*gr.*	*oz.*	*pw.*	*gr.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*pw.*	*gr.*
1371, &c.	Robert II.		11	18	18	0	1	6	17	12	0	11	1	17	22
1390, &c.	Robert III.		11	18	18	0	1	6	19	4	0	11	1	17	22
1424	James I.	19	11	18	18	0	1	6	22	10	0	11	1	17	22
1451	James II.	15	11	18	18	0	1	6	33	6	0	9	8	4	14
1456		20	11	18	18	0	1	6	50	0	0	9	8	4	14
1475	James III.	16	11	18	18	0	1	6	78	15	0	10	2	0	20
1484		24	11	18	18	0	1	6	78	15	0	10	5	7	9
1588	James IV.	1	11	18	18	0	1	6	78	15	0	10	5	7	9
1529	James V.	16	11	18	18	0	1	6	108	0	0	10	5	7	9
1556	Mary	14	11	0	0	1	0	0	144	0	0	10	5	8	6
1577	James VI.	10	11	0	0	1	0	0	240	0	0	10	5	8	6
1579		13	10	10	0	1	10	0	240	0	0	11	5	2	20
1597		31	11	0	0	1	0	0	360	0	0	12	0	0	0
1601		35	11	0	0	1	0	0	432	0	0	12	0	0	0
1633	Charles I.	9	11	0	0	1	0	0	492	0	0	13	2	7	11
1738	George II.	12	11	0	0	1	0	0	560	14	0	15	2	10	7

TABLE II.

In which may be clearly ſeen how many numeral pounds, ſhillings, and pennies Scots, have been coined out of one real pound weight of ſilver, at different times, likewiſe the ſtandard of ſuch money, or the different degrees of fineneſs in it, under the reigns of different Kings.

A. D.	*Anno Regni.*		*Purity.*			*Allay.*			*Value of the money coined out of a lb. weight of ſilver*		
			oz.	*pw.*	*gr.*	*oz.*	*pw.*	*gr.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
From 1107 To 1296	Alexander I. David I. William Alexander II. Alexander III. John Baliol		11	2	0	0	18	0	1	0	0
From 1306 To 1329	Robert I.		11	2	0	0	18	0	1	1	0
1366	David II.	38	11	2	0	0	18	0	1	5	0
1367		39	11	2	0	0	18	0	1	9	4
From 1371 To 1390	Robert II.		11	2	0	0	18	0	1	9	4
1393	Robert III.	4	11	2	0	0	18	0	1	12	0
1424	James I.	19	11	2	0	0	18	0	1	17	6
1451	James II.	15	11	2	0	0	18	0	3	4	0
1456		20	11	2	0	0	18	0	4	16	0
1475	James III.	16	11	2	0	0	18	0	7	4	0
1484		24	11	2	0	0	18	0	7	0	0
1488 to 1489	James IV.	1 to 2	11	2	0	0	18	0	7	0	0
1529	James V.	16	11	0	0	1	0	0	9	12	0
1544	Mary	3	11	0	0	1	0	0	9	12	0
1556		14	11	0	0	1	0	0	13	0	0
1565		23	11	0	0	1	0	0	18	0	0
1567	James VI.	1	11	0	0	1	0	0	18	0	0
1571		5	9	0	0	3	0	0	16	14	0
1576		10	8	0	0	4	0	0	16	14	0
1579		13	11	0	0	1	0	0	22	0	0
1581		15	11	0	0	1	0	0	24	0	0
1597		31	11	0	0	1	0	0	30	0	0
1601		35	11	0	0	1	0	0	36	0	0
1738	George II.	12	11	0	0	0	18	0	37	4	0

I ſhall now proceed to the gold coinage; the origin of which cannot be carried farther back than the reign of Robert II. I am aware, that many perſons will diſagree in this point, and inſiſt that Robert I. did coin; but, I would beg leave to offer one reaſon, which, I think, may have weight. If Robert I. coined gold, it is moſt natural to ſuppoſe, that his ſucceſſor David II. would imitate him; but none of his have ever been heard of. Had there been a coinage, among ſuch a number of cabinets as are formed and forming, ſurely David's money muſt have been known. The learned Nicholſon, whoſe knowledge was very extenſive, is of this opinion, and founds it on the ſame arguments that he uſes in the ſilver coins, That Edward III. was the firſt who ſtruck theſe kind of coins in England, and he reigned after Robert I. of Scotland.

Prior to the reign of James I. of Scotland there is nothing in the publick acts relating to the gold money. In 1514, which was the year he returned to Scotland, after his captivity, he enacted in parliament, That both the gold and ſilver coin ſhould be conform with that of England, in fineneſs and in weight.

The gold money of Scotland was ſimilar in figure, ſize, and ſhape, to thoſe of other nations, particularly the Engliſh. Till the reign of James V. the pieces were generally of a large and broad ſurface, but very thin. This Prince was the firſt who diminiſhed their ſize, by increaſing their thickneſs. The moſt remarkable are thoſe commonly called the Bonnet-pieces, which were ſtruck of native gold; in beauty and elegance of workmanſhip, they approach the neareſt to the Roman coins, and very much ſurpaſs all the coinage of Europe at that period, or even ſince.

With regard to the denominations of the different coins, there is an unſurmountable difficulty. Moſt of the Acts for the coinage of particular pieces were never printed, nor is there any other way of

aſcertaining

aſcertaining them at this diſtance of time. It is probable, that, in this, as well as in other particulars, we followed the example of the Engliſh, who gave their gold the general name of Florins, from the Florentines or Tuſcans, who then excelled all others in the art of refining and ſtricking gold and ſilver coins; they were ſometimes called Nobles, becauſe they were compoſed of the nobleſt or pureſt metal. In the early periods, it was cuſtomary with the Engliſh to give the gold the ſame name with the ſilver. The Florins of the largeſt ſize were alſo called Pence, their halfs, halfpence, the quarter, quadrants and ferlings; but afterwards, their names were derived from the devices impreſſed on them: The *angel* took its name from the figure of the angel trampling on the dragon. The *roſe noble* from the Engliſh roſe ſurrounded with the regalia. *Reals* and *ſovereigns* from the icon of the King, or from other ſymbols of ſovereignty. For ſimilar reaſons, the names *Florins* and *nobles* firſt diſtinguiſhed the Scottiſh coins; they were afterward denominated Lions, from the figure uſed as the arms of this kingdom. The Scottiſh gold is ſo termed in the public acts and private contracts.

With regard to the fineneſs of the gold coinage of this country, I have ſubjoined a table ſhowing the intrinſic fineneſs, &c. to which I refer. At the ſame time, I muſt remark, that, from this table it appears, that, during the period, from the reign of Robert II. in 1371, to that of Mary in 1556, the gold was 11 *oz.* 18 *pw.* 18 *gr.* fine, and 0 *oz.* 1 *pw.* 6 *gr.* allay. During Mary's reign, it was 11 *oz.* fine and 1 *oz.* allay; except for a part of James VI.'s reign, when it was only 10 *oz.* 10 *pw.* fine, and 1 *oz.* 10 *pw.* allay; the fineneſs continues the ſame.

As to weights, a conſiderable difficulty occurs in aſcertaining, with preciſion, what were the real weights of the different pieces. The acts of parliament ordering the mintages, are ſilent as to the weight; they only give the fineneſs, and what they ſhall be current for.

The weights, as they now are, ſeem a very imperfect rule, as there are few or none in good preſervation: Such as I have weighed, I ſhall give. The St Andrew of Robert II. weighs generally 38 *gr.* that of Robert III. 60 *gr.* the St Andrew or lion of James II. 48 *gr.* This continues the only device till James III. introduced the unicorn holding the ſhield; the largeſt of theſe weighs 48 *gr.* the half in proportion. Thoſe of James IV. are the ſame, except No 3. of plate II. which weighs 57 *gr.* No 2. weighs 19 *gr.* The bonnet-piece, No 5. and 9. of plate II. weighs 72 *gr.* its half, No 11. and quarter, No 10. in proportion. Of Mary's, No 14. weighs 32 *gr.* the lion, with her cypher, No 15. and 16. weighs 78 *gr.* and the golden ryal, with her buſt, dated 1555, 115 *gr.*

Before I enter into the deſcription of the following plates, I beg leave to obſerve, that, in the whole of the Scottiſh gold coinage, there does not appear the name of a ſingle town; conſequently, we have no rule for aſcertaining the places of mintage; but, from the numerous mint marks in moſt of the reigns, it may be naturally concluded that there were ſeveral mints. I could have wiſhed to have given a diſtinct account of thoſe particular mint marks which have come to my knowledge; but it will readily occur to every perſon, that the deſcription of them here would not anſwer the purpoſe; and the engraving every variety would have required at leaſt double the preſent number of plates, and increaſed the price too much in proportion to the real value.

ROBERT II. The legend of the reverſe of two of this King's coinage is very ſingular; and, as its meaning may not be obvious, I explain it. XPC is put as a contraction of the Greek word XPICTOC, or XPIⲤTOⲤ. *Chriſt.* The ſame legend is uſed by his

his ſucceſſors, Robert III. and James I. No. 2. has *Dns. Protec. Ms. z. libe.* for *Dominus protector meus et liberator meus.*

ROBERT III. No. 5. has *Scotmu*, and on the reverſe is *Xnmv.* apparently blunders in the perſon who made the dye, as the laſt cannot be meant as a contraction of the legend.

JAMES I. On No. 9. of this reign, the legend is changed to *Salvum, fac Populum Tvum.* The varieties in the gold coins of this King are very numerous, as well as his ſilver: The legend is divided by fleur de lis, ſmall croſſes, annulets, &c.

JAMES II. The word *Doe*, on the reverſe of No. 10. is placed as a contraction of *Domine.*

JAMES III. The legend is again changed, which being long, is contracted in many different ways; but is to be read *Exvrgat Deus, et Dissipentur, inimici, ejus.* On one, in the word *inimici*, the two firſt letters are comprehended in the letter N. which method was much uſed in ancient inſcriptions. There is a variety having the ſame legend, *Exurgat Deus*, &c. on both ſides, only contracted differently. On the ſide with the unicorn is, *Exugat, De, et, Disip ent, Nimici, e*, on the other, *Exvrgat, Ds, et, Disipet, inimici, es.*

JAMES IV. The four coins given of this King are quite different from each other. No. 16. has the ſame legend as the laſt, only the figure 4 after the name. No. 17. the King armed on horſeback, ſword in his right hand, alſo regarding the right. No. 18. the ſame as that of James I. No. 9. plate I. only having IIII after *Scotorum.* The legend of the reverſe of this is ſtrangely contracted, *Salum, Fac, PPlvv, Tvv, Dne*, for *Salvum, fac, populum, Tuum Domine.* In No. 2. and 3. of plate 3. the King on horſeback regards the left, his ſword in

in his left hand; his name and title is on the ſide with the ſhield, which was before the reverſe. (pl. II.).

JAMES V. No. 4. has *Villa Edinbbug.* It is to be obſerved, that blunders ſeldom occur on the coins of this reign. He is the firſt King who inſerted dates on his money. The letters C K behind the head of this No. 4. were probably the initials of the mint-maſter's name. No's. 5. 9. 10. and 11. are what were commonly called the Bonnet Pieces, and, as I have mentioned, were of gold found in Scotland. The croſſes on each ſide of the ſhield of No. 7. have been by ſome miſtaken for the figures **xx**, who from thence inferred that it was ſtruck to paſs for twenty pounds Scots. But it does not weigh, as particularly mentioned in Nicolſon's Bibl. Scot. pag. 299. more than one ounce and three drops, which, according to the table of gold, ſays Ruddiman, would ſcarcely amount to the value of nine pounds: Beſides, two croſſes, exactly ſimilar to thoſe, are found upon a coin of the ſame kind, but of a much ſmaller ſize, No. 8. which ſhews that they never were intended as the value of the piece, but as a ſymbol of the Chriſtian religion. At any rate, it was the opinion of Nicolſon that theſe two were medals.

MARY. No. 12. is, except the two ſmall croſſes at the ſide of the ſhield, exactly alike to No. 7. and 8. of her father. No. 14. has M R. for *Maria Regina.* On No. 14. are the letters I G. on the ſides of the ſhield, for James Earl of Arran, who was then governour of Scotland. Nicholſon, page 301. ſays, that theſe letters were for the initials of James Stewart Earl of Murray; but it is certain, that, in the year 1553, James Hamilton, Earl of Arran in Scotland, and Duke of Chattleherault in France, was governour of the kingdom; and that James Stewart, above mentioned, was not created Earl of Murray before the year 1567, by James VI. No. 15. the reverſe bears a cypher, containing *Maria Regina.* Theſe cyphers or monograms were firſt uſed in ſeal rings, afterwards in the coins of

of the Eaſtern empires, and the reverſe of ſeals, &c. No. 16. is much the ſame, only the letters I G are placed on each ſide of the cypher inſtead of cinquefoils, as in the laſt.

MARY. Plate III. No 1. and 2. are the teſtoon and half. No 3. ſeems to have been a medal.

JAMES VI. No 5. was called the roſe-noble of Scotland. No. 7. and 8. have the inſcription, *Poſt. 5. et* 100, &c. meaning that there had been 105 Kings before him. But, according to our beſt hiſtorians, there were 107, unleſs the two Baliols were excluded out of the number, as being deemed uſurpers. No 9. I ſhould imagine, was intended as a medal. The Hebrew characters in the reverſe are very ſingular. No 10. and 12 are dated from 1593 to 1601. By the legend *Spero meliora*, James would ſeem to indicate his hopes of ſucceeding to the throne of England. The dates of No 11. and 13. are 1601 and 1602.

Plate IV. After the acceſſion of James to the throne of England, he changed the type of his coinage altogether; he now aſſumed on his reverſe the Scottiſh Britiſh arms crowned; on the face of his largeſt piece, himſelf in profile crowned, wielding a ſceptre in his right hand, in his lift bearing a globe, enſigned with a croſs. On his ſmaller money, his buſt alone in profile, crowned. On No 4. there is the roſe crowned, on one ſide; in the reverſe, the thiſtle crowned. The piece No 1. was firſt called the Unite, on account of the union of the two kingdoms under one Prince; they afterwards obtained the appellation of Jacobus's and broad pieces; they were ſtruck about the 23d of February 1605, and from thence to the 14th of April 1613. Their value was at 20 Engliſh ſhillings; afterwards they increaſed to 25, which was 12 pounds Scots. No 2. is half the ſize, paſſing for ſix pounds Scots, called the Double Crown. The legend of the reverſe is *Henricus Roſas, Regna Jacobus*,

bus. I ſhall beg leave to add Mr Anderſon's explanation of this, in his own words, " *Id. eſt*, Henricus VIII. Angliae Rex, (qui utriuſ-" que heres erat) domum Eboracenſem (cujus ſymbolum erat roſa " alba) et Lancaſtrienſem (cujus ſymbolum erat roſa rubra) in u-" num conjunxit, Jacobus VI. R. Scotiae, ejuſdem Henrici (extinc-" tis ejus liberis) ex proavi ſui Jacobi IV. cum ipſius ſorore Marga-" rita conjugio, itidem heres, Scotiae et Angliae regna feliciter ad-" unavit." No 5. the fourth part of No 1. paſſed at three pounds Scots. This and the preceding were ſtruck in the years 1602, 1603, and 1604. No 4. was commonly called the thiſtle crown; its value was 48 ſhillings Scots; the dates of this coin are 1605 and 1606, alſo 1611, 1612, and 1613. No 3. bore the ſame value as No 4. No 6. is of Charles I. except the legend, ſimilar to No 1. of his father's. It was called the *Carolus Jacobus*, to diſtinguiſh it from the other piece of the ſame King, which wanted the imperial globe, and was called the *Carolus*; its value was 12 pounds Scots. No 7. is perfectly ſimilar to the double crown of his father No 2. No 8 paſſed for three pounds Scots, being the fourth of No 6. No 11. has the profile turned to the left; the value was ſix pounds Scots. No 10. its half; No 9. the fourth part. No 12. has a legend different from the former, but was, in all reſpects, perfectly ſimilar to No 6.

Of CHARLES II. there was no gold coinage in Scotland. With regard to this, Anderſon, page 104. ſays, " Neſcio qui factum ſit, " ut quamvis regnantibus Carolo II. ejuſque fratre Jacobo VII. " nummi argentei aereique ingente, apud nos, copia excuſi fue-" rint, nulli tamen ex auro percuſſi, ex officina noſtra monetaria " toto eo tempore prodierint." No 13. and 14. are of William II. and were ſtruck of the gold remitted by the Darien Company. They are thus deſcribed by the above author: " Sole autem exoriente, " qui ſub regis effigie, repraeſentatur, deſignata videtur nobilis illa,

" cui

" cui id nomen erat, navis bellica a Societate noſtra Africana (ad " quam Darienſis illa colonia ſpectabat) negotiandi cauſa inſtructa."

BILLON.

Conſiderable difficulties occur in arranging the coins of the firſt James's in the billon plate. From the beſt authorities, we learn, that there were none of this ſpecies ſtruck by James I. Its introduction was owing to the great increaſe of the price of ſilver, which came ſo high in the reign of Mary, that groats and half groats could no more be coined, except in billon of four parts copper and one of ſilver; which, according to the author of the Eſſay on Medals, whom I beg leave to quote, had been practiſed by James II. III. IV. and V. He adds, all the Scottiſh copper coin, down to James VI. may be ſafely regarded as black money, being of the ſize of groats, half groats, and pennies, and intended to go as ſuch. Hiſtorians mention, that one of the chief crimes imputed to James III. was his coining of black money, and the copper, as it is called, attributed to James II. III. IV. and V. is all of this deſcription. In the reign of James VI. the copper coinage began, and ſpeedily increaſed in its ſpecies. Various were the denominations under which they paſſed in this and the ſucceeding reigns. The Atkinſons were, it is thought, to be only the bawbee coined about the year 1582, when the money bore to the Engliſh as 1 to 8; but, upon its falling as 1 to 12, a third was added, and they went for 8 pennies; bas-piece was its real name, from the firſt queſtionable ſhape in which it appeared, being of what the French call *bas billon*, or the worſt kind of billon; it correſponded to the French ſol, and Engliſh halfpenny; and the penny Scottiſh, now equal to the French *denier*, was but the 12th part of an Engliſh penny, the ſixth of the bawbee, and the half of the bodle. Fynes Morriſon, in his Itinerary printed 1617, ſpeaks of other coins called Placks of four pennies Scottiſh, and hardheads of one and one half; the plack is an

ideal coin at this preſent time in Scotland, and the hardhead is only the French hardie Scotified, ſays the author above mentioned. There is no great wonder that French coins were very current in Scotland during, and after the reign of Mary, when we conſider the numbers of French employed in the Scottiſh civil wars. He afterwards inſerts a table of the old Scottiſh copper coins.

	A penny	=	$\frac{1}{12}$ of a penny Engliſh.
Bothwell, or	Bodle	=	2 pennies.
Hardhead, or	Hardie	=	3 pennies.
	Plack	=	4 pennies.
	Bawbee	=	6 pennies.
	Atkinſon	=	8 pennies.

This coinage continued the ſame through the reigns of Charles I. and II. Copper Scottiſh coins of the firſt are, however, the ſcarceſt of any. The bodle of James VI. has the lion rampant upon the face ſide, and the thiſtle on the other; but thoſe of his two ſucceſſors have C. R. or C. R. II. with the thiſtle on the reverſe. The Scottiſh pennies of Charles II. are not very uncommon, they weigh only ten grains. After 1660, we hear of two pennies, bodles, and turners, the laſt being another term for the bawbee, by Ruddiman, derived from the French turnois; but apparently ſo called, like many other Scottiſh coins, from the monier's name. I have thus ventured to give ſuch extracts from the Eſſay on Medals as have reference to this matter, as I think it by much the beſt work I have ſeen of the kind, and a moſt ingenious performance, ſo far as I can judge; and I would, therefore, recommend it to every perſon who intends turning their thoughts to the ſtudy of this branch of antiquity.

JAMES II. Plate I. No 1. 2. and 3. were certainly ſtruck by this King. It having been already obſerved, that James I. did not coin any billon

billon money. No 1. has an annulet on each ſide of the neck. This we obſerve as a mint mark of James II.'s ſilver money; beſides, the form of the letters are much older than any of the following coins. No 2. is exactly ſimilar to the ſilver coin I have given, from the beſt authorities, to James II. plate V. fig. 8. No 3. is much the ſame as No 1. having the annulet in the angles of the croſs, in the reverſe, dividing the three pellets. No 4. and 5. are of a different type; but, upon comparing the letters in the legend, beſides having crowns in the reverſe, I do not heſitate to give them alſo to James II. Of James III. I have only one. The ſtar, or ſpur-revel, in the centre of the orle, in the reverſe, in my opinion, determines it to belong to this reign. There may be many varieties of this, as well as the others, I have inſerted; but all I have met with of this type, having an orle on the reverſe, as alſo, No 1. 2. 3. are much defaced, owing to this circumſtance, that, as they were coined for the uſe of the poorer ſort of people, their circulation became ſo much the greater, conſequently they are in very bad preſervation, when compared to the ſilver and gold of the ſame period.

No 7. diſtinguiſhes itſelf to belong to the Fourth James, having always the figure after his name; the reverſe is ſimilar to thoſe of James II. crowns in the angles of the reverſe; but the letters of this and No 6. are very different from the former, being thoſe of the modern alphabet.

James V. No 8. and 9. are the half and whole; the largeſt weighs commonly 26 and the other 13 grains.

No 10. and 11. of Mary, are ſimilar to the two laſt, and of the ſame weight; the largeſt was what was commonly called the plack. There are ſeveral varieties of this piece, in the contractions of the legend, and in the limbs of the ſaltyre; ſome having *R.* others *Regina*, *D.* and *Dei.* &c.; in the reverſe, the ſaltyre often differs,

ſometimes plain; others have one ſmaller ſaltyre ſuppreſſing the other, beſides being ſtruck both of billon and pure copper. No 12. is on the face ſide the ſame as the former; the reverſe has a croſs potence, with ſmall ones in the interſtices. This is the only coinage which appears but that of Edinburgh. At what period this and the former were coined, I cannot ſay. The ſilver coinage, with this laſt reverſe, are dated in 1556, 1557, and 1558; we may, therefore, ſuppoſe this to have been ſtruck in 1556, as there is a coin with the date, No 15. of the ſame year and reverſe; after which period, all her coins ſeem to have been dated. No 13. has her buſt full faced. This, in the catalogue of the coins in the Advocates Library, is placed as her firſt coinage; but I can ſee no reaſon for aſſigning it any particular place; it can only be ſaid, that, having no date, it muſt have been ſtruck on or before the year 1556. The ſame catalogue places No 10. and 11. after ſhe became widow by Francis's death; but I ſhould rather think myſelf right, as they alſo want a date, and, beſides, have a perfect reſemblance to thoſe of her father, and, probably, of the ſame dye, with the alteration of the name only. No 14. is of pure copper, dated in 1557. Several of this kind I have ſeen, with a heart and ſtar punched in, from which circumſtance it has been given to Morton; but, I am led to think, that it was only meant to diſtinguiſh the real coin, after a diſcovery that this piece had been counterfeited. No 16. dated 1558, was ſtruck juſt before her marriage with Francis. No 17. I have met with of fine ſilver, billon, and pure copper; its date is alſo 1558, and was ſtruck immediately after her marriage. No 18. like No 14. has a ſtar and heart punched in, and is dated 1559. No 19. with the arms of Mary and the Dauphin joined, is alſo dated in 1559.

The copper coinage of James VI. are all without dates, as are thoſe of Charles I. and II. The reverſe of No 20. has two points behind the lion, which denotes the value, two pennies.

No

No 21. is waſhed over with ſilver, and paſſed for eight pennies, or four Bothwells, this was called the Atkinſon. No 22. is of copper, and paſſed for two pennies. No 23. and 24. alſo of the ſame value.

Plate II. Exhibits the Scottiſh Britiſh coins, that is, after the acceſſion of James VI. to the throne of England. Of this King there are only two. No 1. was called the Hardhead. The reverſe has two points behind the lion, to denote its value of two pennies. No 2. its half.

No 3. and 4. of Charles I. are perfectly ſimilar to No 1. and 2.

Of Charles II. No 5. and 7. are what were called Bothwells, of the value of two pennies. No 6. is the half. No 8. is alſo a Bothwell. No 9. the bawbee, paſſed at ſix pennies.

No. 10. of William and Mary, was of the ſame denomination. No 11. its half.

No 12. of William, was likewiſe the bawbee; and No 13. its half, equal to the farthing Engliſh.

NUMISMATA SCOTIÆ.

WILLIAM, Surnamed the LION*,

The Ninety-third King of Scotland,

SUCCEEDED his brother, Malcolm IV. in 1165. During a long reign of forty-nine years, he was engaged in conſtant diſputes with Henry II. Richard I. and John, Kings of England. Being taken priſoner by Henry's army, he was carried over to that Prince, then in Normandy, and confined till he paid the ranſom of 40,000 merks Scots. It may, therefore, be deemed not an improper conjecture, that, while reſiding abroad, he ſhould engage, and ſend over to Scotland, foreign artificers for the purpoſe of coining money to pay this ranſom, which may account for the legends of this his firſt coinage being French; beſides, four

* Some alledge, that he was ſo called from the activity of his diſpoſition; and other from his firſt introducing a *lion rampant* as the regal armorial bearing of Scotland.

four of the places of his mintage were caſtles, and delivered up in pledge until the ſum was paid *.

(*Head ſide.*) This King is always repreſented in profile on his coin, and invariably regards the *right*. The crowns of this, his firſt money, are all alike, ſimple, compoſed of three fleur de lis, the middle one having a double ſtalk, the ſceptre before the face, either ſurmounted with four parts in croſs, or with a croſs, all contained within a circle. Behind the head is a creſcent embracing a pellet.

The legend of No 1. 4. 6. and 15. have LE REI WILAM. No 7. LE REI WILLAM. No 5. WILIELMUS REX. No 11. WILAME REX, with points between every letter. No 13. WILLAME REX. No 14. LE REI WILLAME.

Such unuſual inſcriptions in this kingdom may, at the firſt view, ſtrike the reader with the idea of their not being Scottiſh; but, when the reverſes are examined, the doubt will vaniſh †.

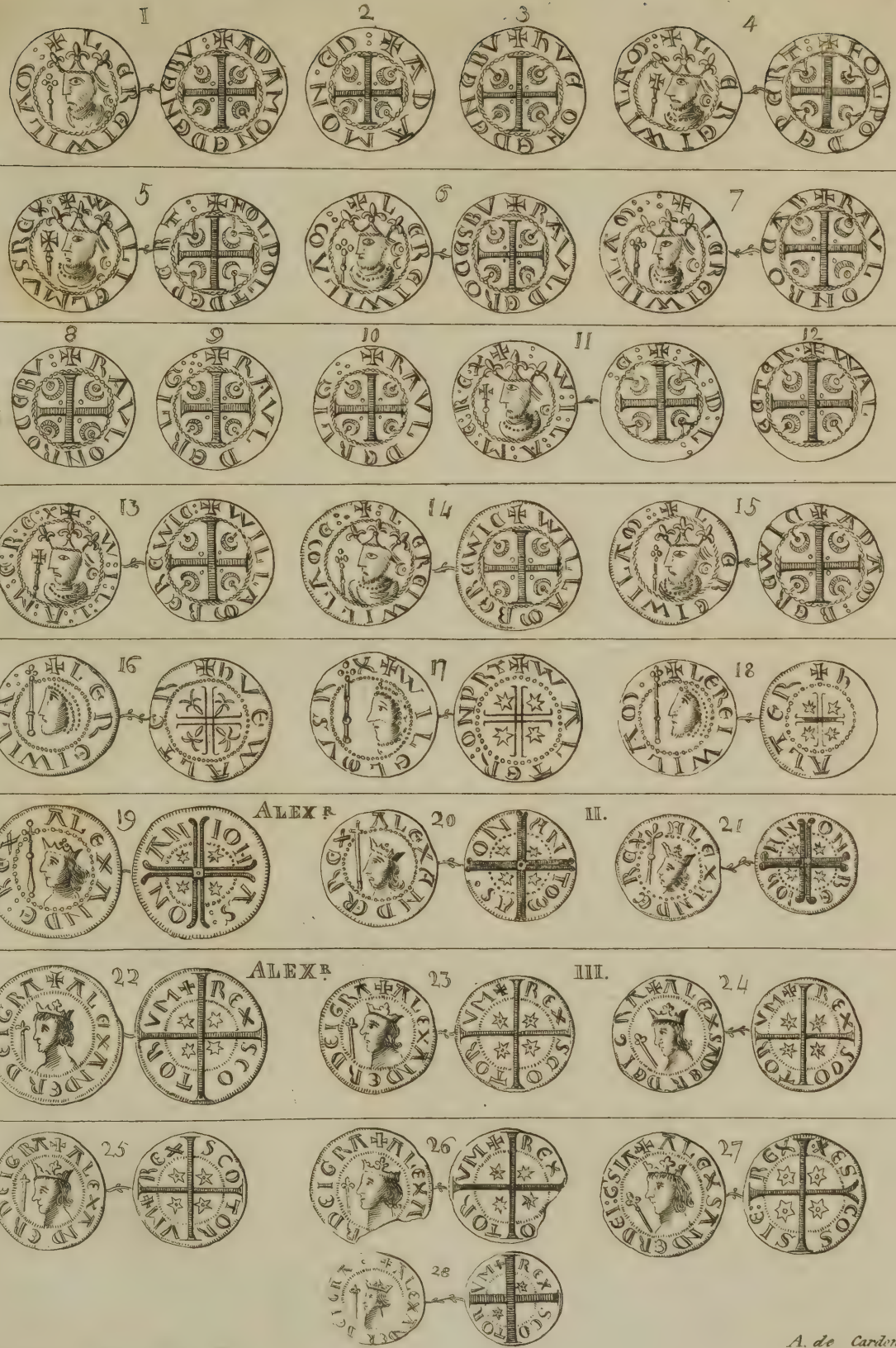
(*Reverſe.*)

* Viz. the caſtles of Rokeſburgh, (Roxburgh), Berwick, Edinburgh, and Stirling. See Redpath's Border Hiſtory, p. 99. &c. and Lord Hailes's Annals, Vol. I. p. 118.

† See Snelling in his View of Coins ſtruck by Engliſh Princes in France, p. 40. and 41.

Dr Ducarel's Series of Anglo Gallic coins, quarto, London, 1757, Plate I. No 2. expreſſes a reverſe of William the Baſtard, Duke of Normandy, on a ſilver coin, which he ſays, p. 1. has *four half moons in the four quarters of the croſs*. Theſe, in ſome meaſure, are ſimilar to our mintage in Scotland; but the legend by no means correſponds, which undoubtedly proves that thoſe here engraved belong to our William; and this is farther corroborated by other coins ſtruck at different places in Scotland, with the like figure of the King, and ſimilar reverſe devices. Snelling, in

WILLM



A. de Cardonnel Fecit

(*Reverſe.*) In imitation of the Engliſh coins, the reverſes have the name of the moneyer, and where coined. Five different places of mintage appear of this King's coin, viz. *Edinburgh*, *Berwick*, *Perth*, *Roxburgh*, and *Stirling;* on all of them the croſs, which is confined within the inner circle of the legend, is the ſame, only differing ſometimes in breadth. Moſt of them have points in the angles, and in each quarter a creſcent embracing a pellet, with one, two, and ſome no ſtalk.

No 1. ADAM ON EDENEBU. No 2. ADAM ON ED. No 3. HUE OF EDENEBU.; each with points in the angles and pellets, having one ſtalk only.

No 4. FOLPO. DE. PERT. No 5. FOLPOLT DE PERT.; theſe have points in the angles, but the pellets have a double ſtalk.

No 6. RAUL DE ROCESBU. With points and pellets, as in No 3.

No 7. RAUL ON ROCAB. The pellets cloſe to the cirle of the legend, and no ſtalk.

No 8. RAUL on ROCEBU. The ſame.

No 9. RAUL DERLIG. The points and pellets as in No 1. Five dots at the end of the legend.

No 10. RAUL DERLIG. The ſame. Three dots at the end of the legend.

F No 11.

in his plate, page 41. No 2. a reverſe, which very nearly agrees with our Scottiſh mintage, and, from the defects of the piece, &c. aſſerts, that it was ſtruck in the *Iſle of Man*, for no other reaſon, but becauſe it was found there.

No 11. ADL. The reſt of the letters defaced; only from the pellets having a double ſtalk, and no points in the angles, it may be given to *Perth*, as all that coinage of this reign have invariably theſe marks.

No 12. WAL . . . . EETER. The points and pellets as in No 1.

No 13. and 14. WILLAM BEREWIC. Not differing in any thing elſe but the legend from No 1.

No 15. ADAM BEREWIC. The ſame.

(*H. S.* No 16.) We place as his ſecond coinage. The head is more rudely expreſſed; regards the right, without a crown. The legend, LE REI WILA. Inſtead of a crown, there are three rows of pearls, extending from the forehead to the neck. The ſceptre reaches almoſt to the edge of the piece, ſurmounted with four pearls in croſs.

(*R.*) A double croſs, extending only to the legend, having the ends curved, within a circle of pearls, with a figure rudely repreſenting a fleur de lis in the quarters. Legend, HUE WALTER.

(*H. S.* No 17.) The head and ſceptre much the ſame as the laſt, but placed farther back in the inner circle, the face more diſtinctly expreſſed, with the legend, WILELMUS R x.

(*R.*) Has the double croſs, as the former, with a ſtar of ſix points in each of the quarters. Legend, WALTER ON PRT.

(No

(No 18. *H. S.*) The head and ſceptre, as in the laſt. The legend, LE REI WILAM.

(*R.*) Has this legend, H.... WALTER; moſt probably for *Hue Walter.* A double croſs, not extending to the inner circle of the legend, filled up in the manner expreſſed in the plate. In three of the quarters are ſtars, or ſhut mullets of ſix points, and one of five points.

(*Weight.*) Theſe pennies uſually weigh from 18 to 23 grains Troy; ſo the medium may be ſtruck nearly at 20 grains, allowance being made for wear in currency; although it cannot be expected ſuch accuracy can take place in coins ſo old and ſo rudely minted.

(*Fineneſs.*) Eleven ounces two penny weight of fine ſilver, and eighteen penny weight of alloy, as in England *, was the ſtandard fineneſs of the Scottiſh ſilver at this time, and remained ſo, until the reign of James V.

(*Value.*) Money at this period was of the ſame value as in England; therefore the pound troy weight of 12 ounces of the ſtandard mentioned †, was of the ſame value as the pound tale, or twenty ſhillings in money, the pound weight here is made up of 240 pennies, of the weight of 22½ grains each, that is, of 5400 grains, or eleven ounces five penny weight, or lighter by one ſixteenth than the pound weight troy ‡.

* Rudimanni Praefat. ad Anderſoni Diplom. et numiſmata Scotiae, pag. 15. et tab. 2. pag. 3.

† Rud. Praefat. ad Anderſoni Dipl. et numiſm. tab. 2. pag. 30.

‡ See note viii. pag. 4. Snelling's view of the Scottiſh ſilver coin.

ALEXANDER II. 1213,

Succeeded his father William in the year 1213, when but 16 years old; he married firſt Jean, ſiſter to Henry III. of England, who died without iſſue; he afterwards married Mary, daughter to the Earl of Couci in France, by whom he had Alexander III. his ſucceſſor; he died in the 35th year of his reign.

(*Type*, *Head Side*, No 19.) On his money he is repreſented with a profile head, looking to the right, with an open crown and the ſceptre before his face, extending through the legend *Alexande Rex.*

(*Reverſe.*) A double croſs extending through the legend ending in form of an anchor; in the centre of the croſs a ſquare with a point in the middle; a ſtar of ſix points in each of the quarters; the legend *Ionas on An* *.

(*H. S.* No 20.) The head ſimilar to the laſt, with the legend *Alexander Rex.*

(*R.*) A double croſs extending to the edge of the piece, with a ſquare and point on the center, and ſtars of ſix points in the quarters. The legend *Tomas on An.* This coin is much ſmaller than the firſt; but neither from former authors, nor any other information, could be obtained the value of this piece; ſo it is deemed to be a penny.

(*H. S.* No 21.) The head and ſceptre much the ſame as the laſt. The legend *Alexande Rex.*

(*R.*)

* This would ſeem to be the firſt time any mintage was made at Annan, the county town of Annandale.

(*R.*) A double croſs as the laſt, without any ſquare in its centre, but a ſtar of ſix points in each quarter. Legend *Iohan on Be**. This is ſmaller than any of the other two preceeding coins.

(*Weight, fineneſs, and value*). About 22½ *gr.* troy of 11 *oz.* 2 *pw.* fine ſilver, and the pound in tale equal the pound weight; correſponding nearly to thoſe of his father, and as they ſtood in England.

ALEXANDER III. 1249.

Succeeded his father in 1249. During his minority, the Cummins, a powerful faction, managed the affairs of the nation: The public revenue was ſpent by them, and the ſubjects of all ranks were oppreſſed. He married Margaret, daughter to Henry III. of England; which Henry, on account of the youth of his ſon-in-law, took upon himſelf his guardianſhip; the queen dying, he afterwards married Jolet, daughter to the Count de Dreux. During his reign, in the year 1263, Acho king of Norway, with 150 ſhips, landed 20,000 men at Air, and laid claim to the Weſtern iſles, after having reduced two of the largeſt of them. He was attacked by Alexander Stuart, grandfather to the firſt of that name, king of Scotland, who totally routed this army of Norwegians at Largs near Air; Acho with difficulty reached Orkney, where he died of grief. Alexander made many ſalutary laws, and was eſteemed to be a good king. He died in the 37th year of his reign, by the accident of his horſe falling with him near Kinghorn in Fife, when on a journey to viſit his young queen. He left only a grand-daughter who died unmarried.

(No

* *Be.* is generally underſtood to be the contraction for Berwick.

(No 22. *Type*, *Face*.) His coins repreſent his head and neck in profile, regarding the right as thoſe of his father, with a ſceptre before his face, contained within the circle of the legend; the face is youthful; and therefore it is reckoned to be his firſt coinage; the ſceptre is erect. With the

(*Legend*.) ALEXANDER DEI GRA.

(*Reverſe*.) REX SCOTORVM. A croſs extending to the edge of the piece, broad and cloſe; a ſtar of ſix points in each of the quarters.

(No 23. *F*.) ALEXANDER DEI GRA. The head of an older perſon, with the ſceptre as before.

(*R*.) REX SCOTORUM. With a croſs the ſame as the laſt; a ſpur-revel of ſix points in each quarter.

(No 24. *F*.) ALEXSANDER DEI GRA. The head as before; the ſceptre bending obliquely forward.

(*R*.) REX SCOTORVM. The croſs and ſpur-revels the ſame.

(No 25. *F*.) ALEXANDER DEI GRA. The ſame as No 23.

(*R*.) REX SCOTORVM. The croſs the ſame; with a ſpur-revel of five points in each quarter.

(No 26. *F*.) ALEXANDER DEI GRA. The ſame as No 23.

(*R*.)

(*R.*) REX SCOTORVM. Croſs the ſame; two ſtars of ſeven points, and two ſpur-revels of ſix points in oppoſite quarters.

(No 27. *F.*) ALEXSANDER DEI G'SIA. The head and ſceptre leaning forward as in No 24.

(*R.*) ESCOSIE REX. With a ſpur-revel of ſix points in each quarter.

(No 28. *F.*) ALEXANDER DEI GRA. The head like the former.

(*R.*) REX SCOTORUM. Croſs with a ſtar of ſix points in two oppoſite quarters.

Before this reign, pennies are the only coins we meet with; but now the halfpenny No 28. is introduced; the coinage of which in England was firſt made about the middle of this king's reign.

(*Weight, fineneſs, value.*) Theſe articles ſtand as before, the penny weighing $22\frac{1}{4}$ *gr.* Troy, the ſtandard 11 *oz.* 2 *pw.* fine; and a pound in weight paſſing for no more than one pound in tale.

JOHN BALIOL, 1292.

Alexander III. dying without iſſue, *John Baliol*, deſcended from Margaret, eldeſt daughter of David Earl of Huntington, youngeſt brother to William king of Scotland, after an interregnum of about ſeven years, was choſen king. He reigned four years, and reſigned the kingdom to Edward I. of England, when another interregnum of more than nine years followed.

(*Type.*)

(*Type.*) Little varieties are to be obſerved between the types of this coinage and thoſe of Alexander III. his head crowned in profile regarding the right, and the ſceptre ſurmounted with a lilly before him, with the following legend. (Plate II.)

(No 1. *Face.*) IOHANNES DEI GRA.

(*Reverſe.*) REX SCOTORUM. A croſs with two ſtars or mullets; and ſpur-revels of five points each in the quarters.

(No 2. *F.*) IOHANNES DEI GRA. The head crowned as before.

(*R.*) CIVITAS S'ANDRE. Croſs extending to the edge of the piece, with two ſpur-revels of five, and two of ſix points in oppoſite quarters.

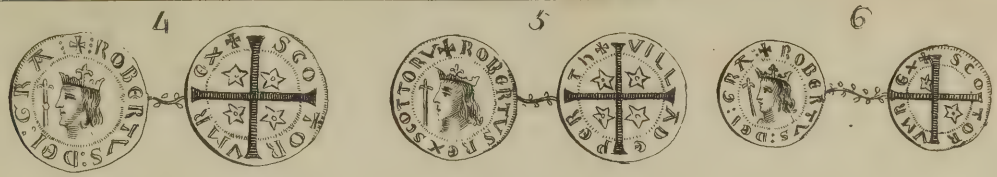
(No 3. *F.*) IOHANNES DEI GRA. The head as in the preceeding coins, only the ſceptre ſomewhat ſhorter than the other two.

(*R.*) REX SCOTORUM. The croſs the ſame as before, with a ſpur-revel of five points in two of the quarters only.

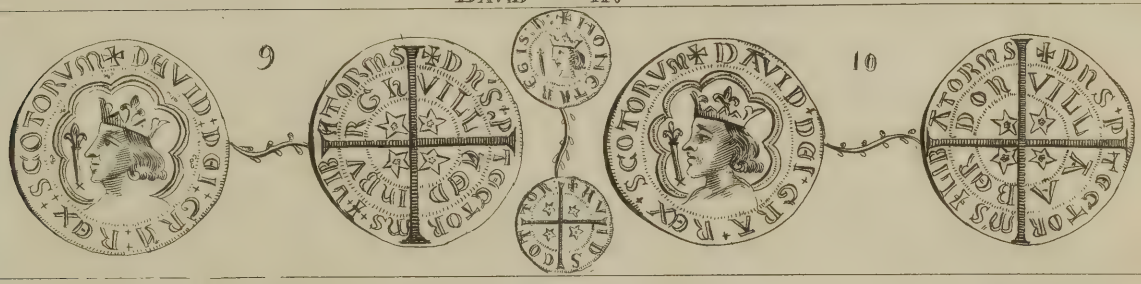
(*Sorts and varieties.*) It ſeems to be pretty certain, that there were no more varieties ſtruck in this reign, than thoſe ſpecified, No 1. and 2. being pennies, and the halfpenny No 3. the differences of which having terminately deſcribed, it is unneceſſary to add any more than to expreſs their weight.

(*Weight.*)

ROBERT BRUCE.



DAVID 2 II.



A. de Cardonnel. Fecit.

(*Weight.*) Which is 22½ *gr.* Troy 11 *oz.* 2 *pw.* fine, and the pound tale equal the pound weight.

ROBERT BRUCE, 1306.

IN the year 1306, after an interregnum of more than 9 years from John Baliol's reſignation, Robert Bruce deſcended from the 2d daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, mentioned before, after various ſtruggles with Edward I. of England, at laſt obtained the crown, and, during a reign of 24 years, he was the glory of the age, and died regretted by his people, both as their father and their king. (Plate II.)

(No 4.) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. The king's head crowned in profile, regarding the right, with a ſceptre ſurmounted by a Fleur de Lis.

(*Reverſe.*) SCOTORVM REX. Croſs extending beyond the inner circle, and a ſpur-revel of five points in each quarter.

(No 5.) ROBERTUS REX SCOTTORU. The head crowned as before.

(*R.*) VILLA DE PERTH. Croſs, as in the preceeding coin, with a ſpur-revel of five points in the quarters.

(No 6.) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. The king's head as the laſt.

(*R.*) SCOTORUM REX. Croſs, with a ſpur-revel of five points in only 2 of the quarters.

(No 7.) ROBERTUS REX, S. The king's head the ſame. The legend abridged for want of room in ſo ſmall a coin.

(*R.*) VILLA EDINBUG. Croſs, with a ſpur-revel of five points in each of the quarters. The legend is here alſo contracted for want of room.

(No 8.) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. The king's head like the laſt.

(*R.*) SCOTORUM REX. Croſs, with a ſtar or mullet of five points in each quarter.

(*Sorts*) This ſovereign's coinage conſiſts of pennies as in former reigns No 4. and 5. he has alſo given the halfpenny No 6. and 7. and the farthing No 8.

(*Weight.*) The penny now weighs only 17 *gr.* Troy; the halfpenny $8\frac{1}{2}$, and the farthing $4\frac{1}{4}$ *gr.*; but, if there were 21 pennies in the ounce, it ſhould weigh $21\frac{1}{2}$ *gr.* troy.

(*Fineneſe.*) 11 *oz.* 2 *pw.* fine ſilver and 18 *pw.* alloy.

(*Value.*) From the ſtatute Robert III. cap. 22. Reg. Majeſt. as being there ſaid, the ounce conſiſted of 21 den. and at this value it likewiſe ſtands in the table R. M. David II. cap. 28. it is inferred, the pound tale under this king's reign was 21 *gr.*; the penny, on this ſuppoſition, ſhould weigh nearly 21 troy *gr.* but, as above obſerved, it ſeldom weighs more than 17, near 18 *gr.* This brings the pound tale to 24 *gr.*

DAVID

DAVID BRUCE II. 1329,

WHILE yet an infant, ſucceeded his father in 1329. He was forced to fly and abandon his kingdom to Edward Baliol, ſon to the late King John Baliol, who was powerfully aſſiſted in his enterprize by Edward III. of England, and held the crown about four years. It may not be improper to obſerve, that, during Edward Baliol's government, there was no mintage in this country, at leaſt no coins bearing his name have been diſcovered; for which reaſon we ſhall proceed to David, who, after an abſence of nine years, returned from France, where he had fled for protection in the beginning of 1342, and having declared war againſt England, was, after various viciſſitudes of fortune, totally defeated near Durham and taken priſoner; he remained in England about eleven years, and was at laſt ranſomed for 100,000 merks of ſilver. He died in the 41ſt year of a reign full of troubles, without iſſue.

(*Type.*) The types of the penny, halfpenny, and farthing, are the ſame as before; thoſe of the groat and half groat, which are now ſtruck for the firſt time, have the head incloſed within a roſe of 6 or more leaves or ſegments, and the reverſe has now two circles of legends, imitating, in both theſe particulars, the manner juſt then introduced into England. They were commonly known by the name of ſpurred groats, from the ſpur-revel in the quarters of the croſs.

(No 9. *Face.*) DAVID, DEI, GRA, REX, SCOTORUM. The King's head crowned in profile, ſhewing the left cheek; on his head a crown compoſed of three fleur de lis,

lis, and two low points alternately; before him a ſceptre erect, enſigned with a fleur de lis. All incloſed within the leaves of a roſe, except the buſt which reaches to the circle of the legend.

(*Reverſe.*) DNS. PTECTOR, MS, ET LIBATOR MS — And in the inner circle is
VILLA EDINBURGH. The croſs extends through the whole, with a ſpur-revel of five points in each quarter. Groat.

(No 10. *F.*) DAVID, DEI, GRA. REX. SCOTORUM. — The King's head as before.

(*R.*) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATOR MS. And in the inner circle,
VILLA ABERDON. The croſs and ſpur-revels as before. Groat.

(No 11. *F.*) DAVID, DEI, GRA, REX. SCOTORU. — The head as before,

(*R.*) DNS PROSECTOR MEVS. And in the inner circle
VILLA EDINBURGH. Croſs and ſpur-revels as the laſt. Half groat.

(No 12. *F.*) DAVID REX SCOTORUM. The head the ſame, incloſed in a circle, inſtead of a roſe, as in the groat and half groat.

(*R.*)

(*R.*) VILLA EDINBURGH. Only one legend with a croſs, ſimilar to thoſe before, and a ſpur-revel of five points in each quarter. Penny.

(No 13. *F.*) DAVID DEI GRACIA. The head and ſceptre as in No 12.

(*R.*) REX SCOTTORUM. Circle of legend as the laſt; a ſpur-revel of ſix points in each quarter. Penny.

(No 14. *F.*) DAVID DEI GRA. Head and ſceptre as No 12.

(*R.*) VILLA EDINBURGH. Croſs with a ſpur-revel of five points in two oppoſite quarters.

(No 15. *F.*) DAVID DEI GRACIA. The head as the laſt.

(*R.*) REX SCOTORUM Croſs with two ſpur-revells of five points, and three ſmall pellets, in oppoſite quarters.

(No 16. *F.*) DAVID DEI GRACIA. Head crowned as before, without the ſceptre.

(*R.*) REX SCOTORUM. Croſs with a ſpur-revel of five points in each quarter.

(No 17. *F.*) DAVID DEI GRA. R. SCOTOR. The head crowned, with the ſceptre erect before his face, in a ſingle circle, as the former.

(*R.*) VILLA ABERDON. Croſs, with a ſpur-level of five points in each quarter.

(No 18.

(No 18. *F.*) DAVID DEI GRA. REX SCOTORU. The head and ſceptre incloſed in a roſe of ſix leaves, as No 11.

(*R.*) DNS PROTECTOR MEUS. VILLA ABERDON. In the outer, and In the inner circle of legend, the croſs, as in No 11. with a ſpur-revel of five points in each quarter.

(No 19. *F.*) DAVID DEI GRA. REX Sc. The King's head crowned, in a plain circle, with the ſceptre as before.

(*R.*) VILLA EDINBURGH. Croſs with a ſpur-revel of five points in each quarter, as No 12.

(No 20. *F.*) MONETA REGIS D. The King's head crowned as before, within a dotted circle, with two points after each word, and a croſs patee before the firſt words.

(*R.*) AVID SCOTTOR. A narrow plain croſs, the limbs of which extend nearly to the edges of the piece, four ſpur-revels of five points each in the angles of the croſs, a croſs patee before the firſt letter of the inſcription, and in the ſame angle.

(*Weight.*) The groats of this King are of 72 grains, or very near it, being of the ſame weight as thoſe in England. The half-groats 36 Troy grains; the penny 13 Troy grains; the half penny 9 Troy

9 Troy grains; and the farthing about 4½ Troy grains, although the farthing, No 20. weighs five.

In this reign is the firſt ſtatute in which there is the leaſt mention of money. 1347, cap. 35. ordains Engliſh money to be received in Scotland at its value in England; cap. 38. ordains a new coinage, equal to the Engliſh in weight and fineneſs, with a *notable ſign* upon it, to diſtinguiſh it from all other money; cap. 46. ſcarcity of ſilver, the pound to be coined into 29 ſh. 4 d. being 10 pennyweights leſs than before; but, after deduction of ſeven pennies to the King, 1 d. for the warden of the mint, and 11 d. to the maſter of the money, to bear only 27 ſh. 9 d. the pound weight; it is to equal that of England in weight and fineneſs.

(*Sorts*) Groats, No 9. and 10. Half groats. 11. and 18. Pennies, 12. 13. 17. and 19. Half pennies, 14. and 15. And farthings, 16. and 20.

ROBERT II. 1371.

DAVID BRUCE, dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by Robert, ſon of Walter Stewart, the Eighth hereditary Lord High Steward of Scotland; he was the firſt of the Royal Line of STEWART. He married, firſt *, the beautiful Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Moore of Rowallan, an illuſtrious knight; after her deceaſe, he married Euphane, daughter of ..... Earl of Roſs.

In

* This marriage, according to Richard Hay of Drumboote, C. R. his vindication of Elizabeth More from the imputation of being a concubine, and her children from the tache of baſtardy, &c. 4to, Edinburgh, 1723, page 5. S. 2. places to have happened in the year 1334, againſt his antagoniſts, confirming his opinion from a variety of charters publiſhed in that rare and ſcarce Tract.

In the beginning of his reign, he had frequent wars with England, in which he was ſucceſsful. Anno 1387, was fought the famous battle of Otterburn, between Earls Douglas and Percy. According to Buchanan, the Engliſh forces were totally routed; 1840 were ſlain, 1000 wounded, and 1040 taken priſoners; amongſt the latter were Henry Piercy and his ſon. This victory coſt the Scots dear, by the death of Douglas their valiant leader, who, covered with wounds, fell in the beginning of the engagement; but which event was, by his own deſire, kept ſecret till the battle was over, leſt the knowledge of it might diſhearten his troops, and turn the fate of the day. The ſtandard which was carried before him is ſtill preſerved in the family of Douglas of Cavers, one of his deſcendants.

(*Type*) Of this King's coins is the ſame as the laſt; his penny and half penny are not eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of Robert Bruce.

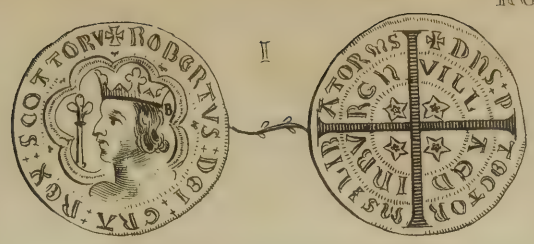
(No 1. *Face.*) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTTORU. Is the legend around the head of this King with the ſceptre before his face, little different from his predeceſſor, in a roſe of ſix leaves. Behind his head is the letter B. *.

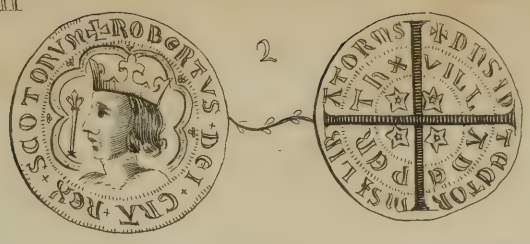
(*R.*) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATOR MS. VILLA EDINBURGH. In the outer, and In the inner circle of legend. A croſs, the ſame as before, and in each of the angles a ſpurrevel of five points.

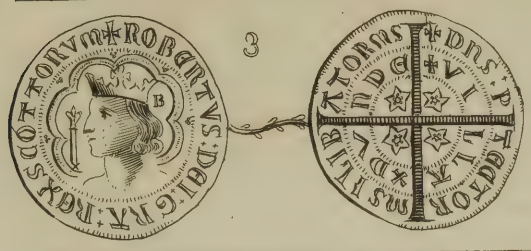
No 2.

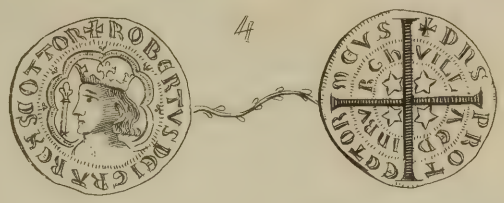
* See Introduction, pag. 7.

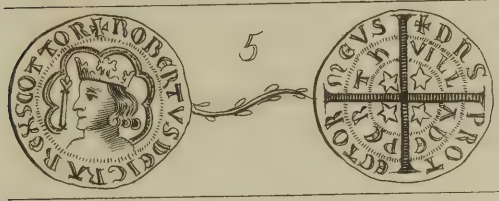
ROB^T. II

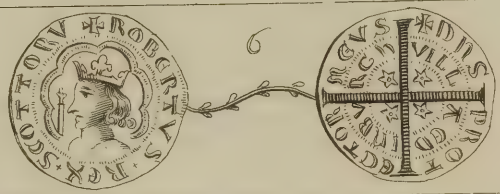


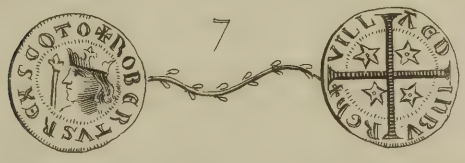


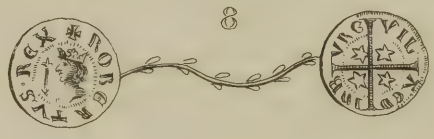




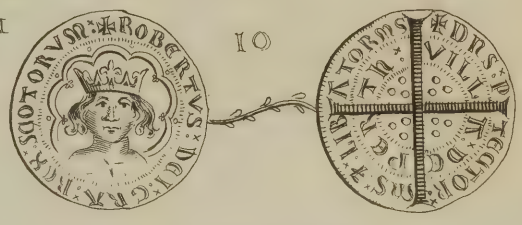


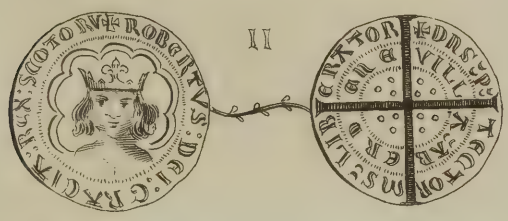


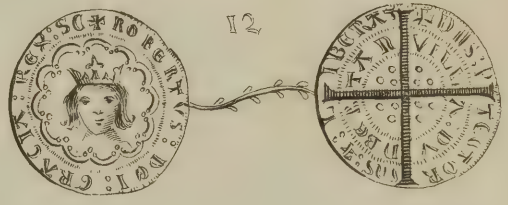


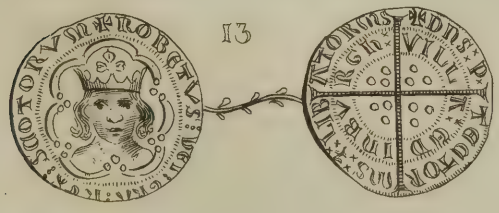


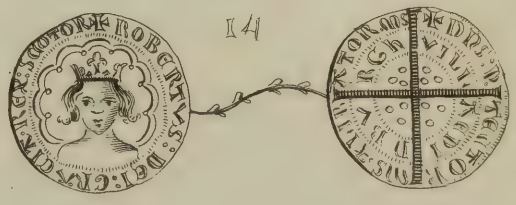
ROB^T. III











A. de Cardonnel Fecit

(No 2. *F.*) ROBERTVS DEI GRA. REX SCOTORUM. The King's head the ſame as the laſt, a ſingle croſs divides the words, inſtead of two, as in No 1.

(*R.*) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATOR MS. The ſame as the laſt, without the ſmall croſs between each word in the outer circle of the legend, only after DNS is a fleur de lis.

VILLA DE PERTH. Contained in the inner circle, having a St Andrews croſs immediately after, with a ſpur-revel of five points in each of the quarters of the large croſs.

(No 3. *F.*) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTTORUM. The King's head and ſceptre, the ſame as the laſt. Behind the head the letter B. Two ſmall croſſes after each word, except REX.

(*R.*) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATOR MS. As in No 1. of this King.

VILLA DUNDE. In the inner circle, betwixt theſe two words is a St Andrews croſs; a ſpur-revel of five points in the angles of the large croſs.

(No 4. *F.*) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTTOR. The head the ſame as before.

(*R.*) DNS PROTECTOR MEUS. Contained in the outer circle, and

VILLA EDINBURGH. In the inner circle, with a ſtar of five points in each angle of the croſs.

(No 5. *F.*) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTTOR. The ſame as the laſt.

(*R.*) DNS PROTECTOR MEUS. VILLA DE PERTH. The outer legend, and the inner, with a ſtar or mullet of five points in each angle of the croſs, as in No 4.

(No 6. *F.*) ROBERTUS REX SCOTTORU. The head and ſceptre as the laſt. The words of the legend ſeparated with a ſmall croſs, as in No 2. of this plate.

(*R.*) DNS PROTECTOR MEUS. VILLA EDINBURGH. The outer legend, and the inner, with a ſpur-revel of five points in each of the angles of the croſs.

(No 7. *F.*) ROBERTUS REX SCOTO. The head and ſceptre incloſed in a dotted circle.

(*R.*) VILLA EDINBURGH. Croſs with only one legend, having a ſpur-revel of five points in each angle of the croſs.

(No 8. *F.*) ROBERTUS REX. The head and ſceptre as the laſt.

(*R.*)

(*R.*) VILLA EDINBURG. Croſs, and one legend. A ſtar of five points in each of the angles of the croſs.

(*Weight.*) Some of the groats weigh 64½ Troy grains, others no more than 56 Troy grains. The half groat, penny, and half-penny, in proportion.

(*Sorts.*) Groats, No 1. 2. 3.; half groats, 4. 5. and 6.; penny, 7.; and half-penny, No 8.

(*Value.*) The value of this King's money cannot be aſcertained from any of the old ſtatutes, but is generally ſuppoſed to be the ſame with that of his father, viz. 29 ſh. 4 d. In his ſecond year 1371, the Scottiſh money in England was called in, and, two years afterwards, their currency was reduced to three-fourths of that of England, which ſtill continued at 25 ſh. This brings the pound to 33 ſh. 4 d. and the weight to about 54 Troy grains; however, very few ſo light are to be found.

ROBERT III. 1390.

AFTER a reign of nineteen years died Robert II. He was ſucceeded by John his eldeſt ſon by Elizabeth More; upon his coronation he changed his name to Robert, from whence he was commonly called Robert, *John Fernzier*, that is, *laſt year*. This change of name he was induced to make, becauſe that of *John* was hateful to the Scots on account of Baliol. Robert III. is, by all authors, allowed to have been one of the beſt of men, but could not be reckoned a great King; for, in fact, he had but the name of King, and, as he was a weak man, his brother took charge of the govern-

ment, and was made Duke of Albany by Robert, who was the firſt who created Dukes in Scotland. About this time the Univerſity of St Andrews was erected *. In 1406, after various viciſſitudes of fortune, Robert III. died of grief, on account of his ſon James, (afterwards the firſt of that name who reigned in Scotland), whom he had ſent to France to avoid the tyranny of his uncle the Governour before mentioned, and who, in his voyage, was, by a ſtorm, unfortunately driven on the coaſt of England, and there detained a priſoner for more than nine years †. The Governour dying, his ſon Murdoch ſucceeded, who, diſpleaſed at the inſolence of his ſons, ranſomed James, and brought him home in 1423. In 1419, the Earl of Buchan was made Lord Conſtable of France, for having, with the auxiliaries ſent thither under his command, defeated the Duke of Clarence, the King of England's brother.

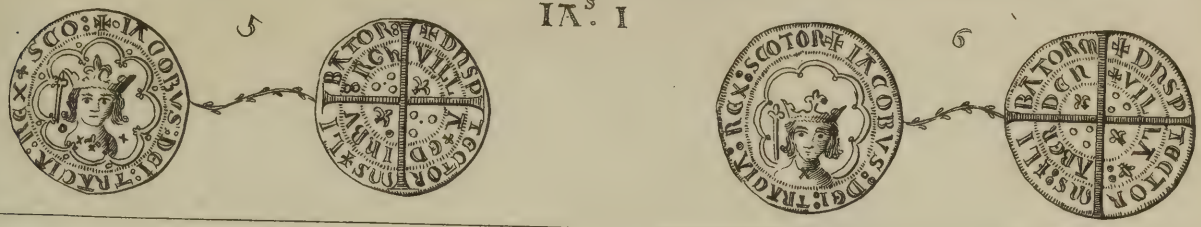
(*Type.*) In this King's reign, the type undergoes a conſiderable change, from the profile face to the front full face, and that comprehended in a roſe, without any ſceptre; and, in the reverſe, the ſtars and ſpur-revels in the angles of the croſs are changed for three pellets, as in the Engliſh mintage, to which they bear a great affinity.

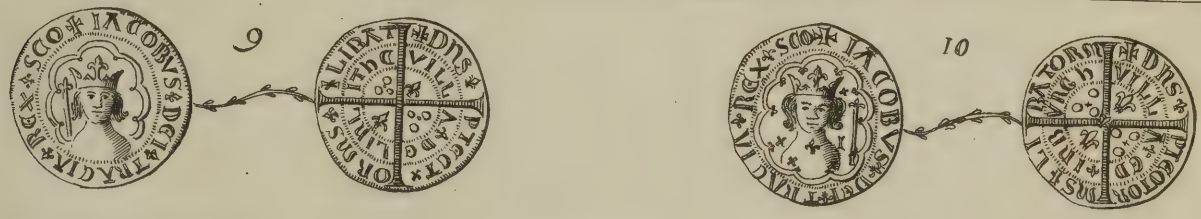
(No 9. *Face.*) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTORUM. The King's head crowned, without the ſceptre, encircled with a roſe of nine leaves, having three ſmall pellets at the termination of

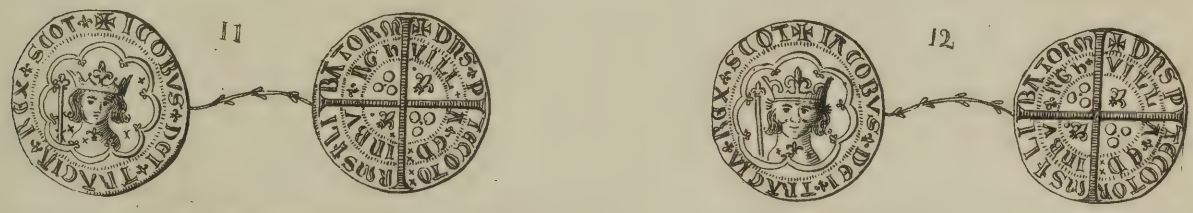
* Founded in 1412, by Henry Wardlaw Biſhop of that ſee; Middleton's Appendix to Biſhop Spotſwood's Hiſtory, &c. of Scotland, folio and quarto, London, 1677. The quarto edit. p. 29. folio, p. 18.

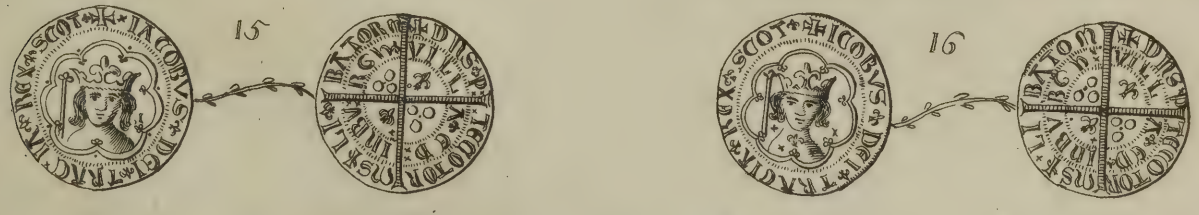
† See Redpath's Border Hiſtory, quarto, p. 381.

IX.S I









A. de Cardonnel Fecit

of the curve of the leaf, excepting the upper two.

(*R.*) Dns Ptector ms et Libator ms. A large croſs, as in the preceding reign, having alſo two legends.

Villa Edinburgh. In the interior circle, with three pellets in each angle of the croſs, in imitation of the Engliſh coinage.

(No 10. *F.*) Robertus Dei Gra. Rex Scotorum. The head to the ſhoulders, in a roſe of ſeven leaves. The breaſt extending to the legend; at the angle of each leaf, excepting the two above the head, are three ſmall globules towards the head, and one in the angle on the outſide.

(*R.*) Dns Ptector ms et libator ms. Villa de Perth. And in the inner circle, With three pellets in each of the quarters of the croſs, as in the former.

(No 11. *F.*) Robertus Dei Gracia Rex Scotoru. As the laſt, only the angles of the leaves of the roſe are plain, having no pellets.

(*R.*)

(*R.*) Dns Ptector ms et Liberator. Villa Aberdene. — And in the inner circle, With the three pellets in each quarter of the croſs.

(No 12. *F.*) Robertus Dei Gracia Rex Sc. — Head crowned as before, encircled with a roſe of twelve leaves, at the angles of each of which are three pellets.

(*R.*) Dns Ptector ms et Liberat. Villa Dunbertan. — And in the inner circle, With three pellets as before. This appears to be the firſt coinage at this place.

(No 13. *F.*) Robetus Dei Gra. Rex Scotorum. — Head, as in the laſt, incloſed in a roſe of ſeven leaves, joined at the angles by three pellets.

(*R.*) Dns Ptector ms et Libator ms. Villa Edinburgh. — And in the inner circle, Croſs and pellets the ſame.

(No 14. *F.*) Robertus Dei Gracia, Rex Scotor. — The King's head crowned, as before, in a roſe of nine leaves, the breaſt reaching to the circle of the legend, as in No 10.

The

The angles of the leaves terminated by one globule.

(*R.*) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATOR MS. VILLA EDINBURGH. And in the inner circle, Croſs and pellets as before.

(Plate IV. No 1. *F.*) ROBERTUS REX SCOTOR. King's head crowned as before, not incloſed in a roſe.

(*R.*) VILLA EDINBURGH. Only one legend, with the croſs and three pellets in the angles.

(No 2. *F.*) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. The King's head as the laſt.

(*R.*) REX SCOTORUM. Croſs and pellets the ſame.

(No 3. *F.*) ROBERTUS REX SC. The King's head as the laſt.

(*R.*) VILLA DE PERTH. Croſs and pellets the ſame.

(No 4. *F.*) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTOR. The King's head as before, in a roſe of eight leaves, with a globule at the angle of each.

(*R.*) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBERAT. VILLA EDINBURGH. And in the inner circle, Croſs and pellets in the quarters, as before.

(*Weight.*)

(*Weight.*) The heavieſt of the groats weigh about 50 Troy grains, and many of them not more than 32 or 33; the half groats and pennies in proportion. But there are ſmall pennies, which appear like half-pence; they weigh from 9 to 10 Troy grains a piece, anſwering nearly the light groat, being too heavy for any ſort of half-pence, if as fine as the larger pieces.

(*Sorts.*) Groats, No 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. and 14. of Plate III. No 4. of Plate IV. half groat. No 1. the penny, and No 2. and 3. farthings.

(*Value.*) In the ſtatute Robert III. cap. 22. the pound tale is ſaid to conſiſt of 32 ſh. At this value the groat ſhould weigh 56 Troy grains; but none are found of that weight. In the table And. Dip. Sc. p. 30. it ſtands at 29 ſh. 4 d. as his father's. In his ſecond year, 1391, the Scottiſh groat was cried down in England to two pence Sterling, by 14th Richard II. cap. 12. This brings the pound tale to 50 ſh. They were prohibited in his fourth year, 1393, from being any longer current in England by the 17th Richard II. cap. 1. From all which, it may be concluded, that there is no certainty as to the true value of the pound tale.

JAMES I. 1406,

SUCCEEDED his father in April 1406, being yet a priſoner in England, where he was detained till 1423, when he was ranſomed, as Redpath, in his Border hiſtory, p. 388. ſays, for L. 40,000 Sterling. He married Jean, daughter of John Earl of Somerſet, ſon of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, who was of the blood Royal of England. She was the moſt beautiful woman of her time. By her

her he had twins, the youngeſt of whom ſucceeded his father, the eldeſt dying when an infant. James was a little man; but ſtrong and agile. According to Buchanan, he was of quick wit, well learned, a good politician, every way accompliſhed for government, and an excellent poet. He was baſely murdered at Perth, in the thirteenth year of his reign, by the Earl of Athole, and other aſſaſſins, who burſt into his chamber, and, in the preſence of the Queen and her Ladies, perpetrated the horrid deed. The darkneſs of the night favoured their eſcape; but they were afterwards apprehended, and ſuffered the puniſhment due to their enormous crime. It may, perhaps, appear trivial to mention an incident which happened at the time of this murder; but thoſe who are advocates for the great ſtrength of mind which many women poſſeſs, will pardon it. When the conſpirators were breaking into the room, (the bolt of the door having been purpoſely carried away by one of the traitors), a lady of the name of Douglas moſt couragiouſly thurſt her arm into the ſtaples, inſtead of the bar, and thus endeavoured to ſave the King; but, alas! her arm was ſoon broke by theſe attrocious ruffians, and the Monarch fell a victim to their rage, and was pierced with many wounds.

A truly learned and ingenious author has lately obliged the world, by publiſhing a valuable production of this Prince, called the '*King's Quair*,' and, at the ſame time, clearly proves, that the poem '*Chriſt's Kirk on the Green*,' (though generally aſcribed to James V.) belongs to James I. His character this author paints in a few words: 'Men of active and ſuperiour parts,' ſays he, 'have often ſoared to thrones; but how few of the ſceptered rank 'have diſtinguiſhed themſelves as men of genius, and ſtill how few 'to rank and genius have joined the qualities of the heart, virtue 'and public ſpirit? So rare a phaenomenon, however, was James I. 'of Scotland.' So long a digreſſion, it is hoped, will be forgiven

by every lover of his country, as it proceeds from a wiſh of giving aſſiſtance, in tranſmitting to poſterity the knowledge of ſo amiable, ſo great, and ſo good a character.

(*Type.*) The head of this King is full faced, encircled with a roſe, the ſceptre erect on the right, uſually; but in one coin, as No 10. it is placed on the left; the marks of diſtinction are more numerous in his mintage than in any reign of the Scottiſh ſeries, when the coins are otherwiſe ſimilar.

(No 5. *Face.*) JACOBUS DEI TRACIA. REX SCO. The King's head crowned, the ſceptre to the right, encircled by a roſe of eight leaves. On the middle of the breaſt is a fleur de lis, on each ſide of which is a St Andrew's croſs. An annulet appears on the right, below the ſceptre, and a ſmall croſs on the left ſide, above the ſhoulder, the angles of the roſe-leaves terminating in three globules, and in the outer angles is a ſmall pellet.

(*Reverſe.*) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATOR. VILLA EDINBURGH. As in the laſt reign; and in the inner circle is, A large croſs, extending to the edge of the piece, with a fleur de lis, and three

three pellets in the oppoſite quarters; a ſmall point in the midſt of the three pellets.

(No 6. *F.*) JACOBUS DEI TRACIA. REX. SCOTOR. King's head crowned as before, encircled in a roſe of ſeven leaves, except the breaſt, which extends to the circle of the legend; about the neck appears a collar, in the centre whereof, on the breaſt, hangs a ſmall StAndrews croſs; the angles of the leaves of the roſe are terminated by a ſingle globule.

(*R.*) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATOR M. VILLA ABERDEN. And in the inner circle is Croſs with fleur de lis and pellets as the laſt.

(No 7. *F.*) JACOBUS DEI TRACIA. REX SCOT. King's head crowned, as before, in a roſe of ſeven leaves, terminating at the angles with three globules; a fleur de lis on the breaſt, with a St Andrews croſs on each ſide.

(*R.*) DNS PTECOTOR MS ET LIBAT. VILLA DE PERTH. And in the inner circle, Croſs, &c. as the laſt.

(No 8. *F.*) JACOBUS DEI TRACIA REX SCO. King's head crowned, as before, in a roſe of ſeven leaves, except the breaſt, as in No 6. The angles of the leaves terminated by three globules.

(*R.*) DNS TECTOR MS ET LIBATIVO. VILLA STREVEVLI. And in the inner circle, croſs, &c. as before.

(No 9. *F.*) JACOBUS DEI TRACIA. REX SCO. The King's head crowned, &c. as the laſt. A ſingle globule at the termination of the angle of the leaves.

(*R.*) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBAT. VILLA DE LINLITHE. And in the inner circle, croſs, &c. as before.

(No 10. *F.*) JACOBUS DEI TRACIA REX SCO. The King's head crowned, the ſceptre on the left ſide, all incloſed in a roſe of ten leaves. A figure like the letter I, on the left ſide, above the ſhoulder; oppoſite is a St Andrew's croſs. On the top of the breaſt is a fleur de lis; below, on each ſide, is a St Andrews croſs; alſo a St Andrew's croſs on the left ſide of the crown.

(*R.*) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATOR M. VILLA EDINBURGH. And in the inner circle, the croſs, fleur de lis, and pellets, as before, only

only a fleur de lis in the centre of the croſs, and a ſmall croſs betwixt the three pellets.

(No 11. *F.*) Icobus Dei Tracia Rex Scot. The King's head crowned, as before, the ſceptre on the right, incloſed in a roſe of eight leaves, terminating at the angles with three ſmall globules. On the top of the breaſt is a fleur de lis, with two croſſes below, as in No 10. Betwixt the ſceptre and the neck is alſo a ſmall croſs, and the figure *x* oppoſite; there is alſo a ſmall croſs on the left ſide of the crown.

(*R.*) Dns Ptecotor ms et Libator m. Villa Edinburgh. And in the inner circle, the croſs, fleur de lis, and pellets as before; the upper fleur de lis has a ſmall point on the right ſide, the under one has a point on each ſide, and a point in the centre of the three pellets.

(No. 12. *F.*) Jacobus Dei Tracia Rex Scot. The King's head crowned as before, the ſceptre on the

the right, incloſed in a roſe of ſeven leaves, terminated at the angles with three ſmall globules. On the top of the breaſt is a fleur de lis, with a ſmall croſs on each ſide below, as in No 10.

(*R.*) Dns Ptecotor ms et Libator m. Villa Edinburgh. And in the interior circle; the croſs, fleur de lis, and pellets, as uſual, a ſmall globule on the right ſide of the under fleur de lis, and a point in the centre of the three pellets.

(No 13. *F.*) Jacobus Dei Traci Rex Scoto. King's head crowned, as before, with the ſceptre on the right, as No 11.

(*R.*) Dns Ptecototr ms et Libator m. Villa Edinburgh. And in the interior circle, Croſs, pellets, and fleur de lis, as before, a ſmall point on each ſide of the upper fleur de lis, and a croſs on each ſide of the under one, the pellets divided by four ſmall points.

(No 14.

(No 14. JACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX. SCO. King's head as above, similar to No 11. only the neck does not reach to the leaves of the roſe, and is quite bare; two globules at the angles of the leaves.

(*R.*) DNS PTECTEOR MS ET LIBERATOR. VILLA EDINBURGH. And in the interior circle, Croſs, pellets, and fleur de lis, as No 6. an annulet in the centre of the croſs.

(No 15. *F.*) JACOBUS DEI TRACIA. REX SCOT. King's head as before, ſceptred on the right, in a roſe of ſeven leaves, three globules at the angles of the leaves, and the breaſt bare. An I at the left ſide of the neck. A ſmall point oppoſite the three globules.

(*R.*) DNS PTECOTOR MS ET LIBATOR M. VILLA EDINBURGH. In the interior circle, Croſs, pellets, and fleur de lis, as above, the upper fleur de lis has a ſmall globule on the right, the under one a ſmall croſs on the left, and a point in the centre of the three pellets.

(No 16.

(No 16. *F.*) Icobus Dei Tracia. Rex Scot. The King's head crowned with the ſceptre on the right, as before, in a roſe of ſeven leaves; on the top of the breaſt is a fleur de lis, a croſs on each ſide below. A croſs on the right ſide of the neck, and the figure *x* on the left. Three globules at the termination of the leaves.

(*R.*) Dns Ptecotor ms et Libato m. Villa Edinburgh. And in the interior circle, Croſs, pellets, and fleur de lis, as before. On the right ſide of the under fleur de lis, a point, on the left a croſs, with a fleur de lis in the centre of the croſs.

(*Weight.*) Theſe groats, at moſt, weigh nearly 56 Troy grains; but many of them under; and, although ordered to be ſtruck of the ſame weight as in England, yet they generally want four grains of the weight of the Engliſh groat. They were continued to be coined by James II. and appear to be the only ſort he ſtruck.

(*Fineneſs.*) Eleven ounces two penny-weights of fine ſilver, and 18 penny-weights of alloy, as in the former reign.

(*Value.*) The value of the pound tale, as brought out by theſe groats, is about 32 ſhillings; whereas, in England, with which the above mentioned act required it ſhould agree, it was 30 ſhillings only.

only. The difference between them being the ſame as between the pound Tower and pound Troy.

JAMES II. 1437,

WHEN about ſeven years of age, ſucceeded his father. On account of his extreme youth, Alexander Livingſtone was choſen Regent, and William Crighton Chancellor. Under their government, there was almoſt a continual warfare with England, beſides conſtant broils at home with the Douglaſſes, becauſe Archibald Earl of Douglas was rejected as Viceroy. Their arms had various ſucceſs. Added to theſe misfortunes of foreign and domeſtic wars, a famine and peſtilence prevailed for two years, with ſuch violence, as to kill thoſe it attacked in a day's time. In 1449, James married Mary of Guelderland, of the blood royal of France. In the year 1460, when beſieging the caſtle of Roxborough, he was unfortunately killed at the age of twenty-nine, by the wedge of one of his own guns, as he was directing a battery. He had all the qualifications, (ſays an old author) neceſſary to make him ſuch a Prince as one would chuſe to be, if the gifts of nature could proceed from choice. He was both graceful and lovely; he had a handſome body, a graceful mein, a grave behaviour, and a robuſt conſtitution. He left iſſue, James who ſucceeded him, Alexander Duke of Albany, John Earl of Mar, the Ladies Margaret and Cecilia.

(*Type.*) This King's head, like his father's, is full-faced, and encircled with a roſe; the ſceptre is now left out. The reverſe has the croſs as before, as alſo the three pellets in two of the quarters; the fleur de lis, in the other two, is changed for an open crown.

(Pl. V. No 1. *F.*) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTTORUM. The King's head crowned like his father's, encircled with a roſe of ſeven leaves, with three globules at the angles, the breaſt reaching to the circle of the legend, and quite naked.

(*R.*) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBERATOR MS. VILLA EDINBURGH. And in the interior circle, Croſs as in the laſt reign, three pellets and an open crown in the oppoſite quarters; five ſmall points in the centre of the pellets.

(No 2. *F.*) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTOR. The King's head crowned as before, incloſed in a roſe of ſeven leaves, except the crown. No globules at the angles, the breaſt cloathed and tied acroſs with thongs.

(*R.*) DNS PTECTOR MEUS ET LI. VILLA EDINBURG. And in the interior circle Croſs, &c. as in No 1. no points in the centre of the pellets.

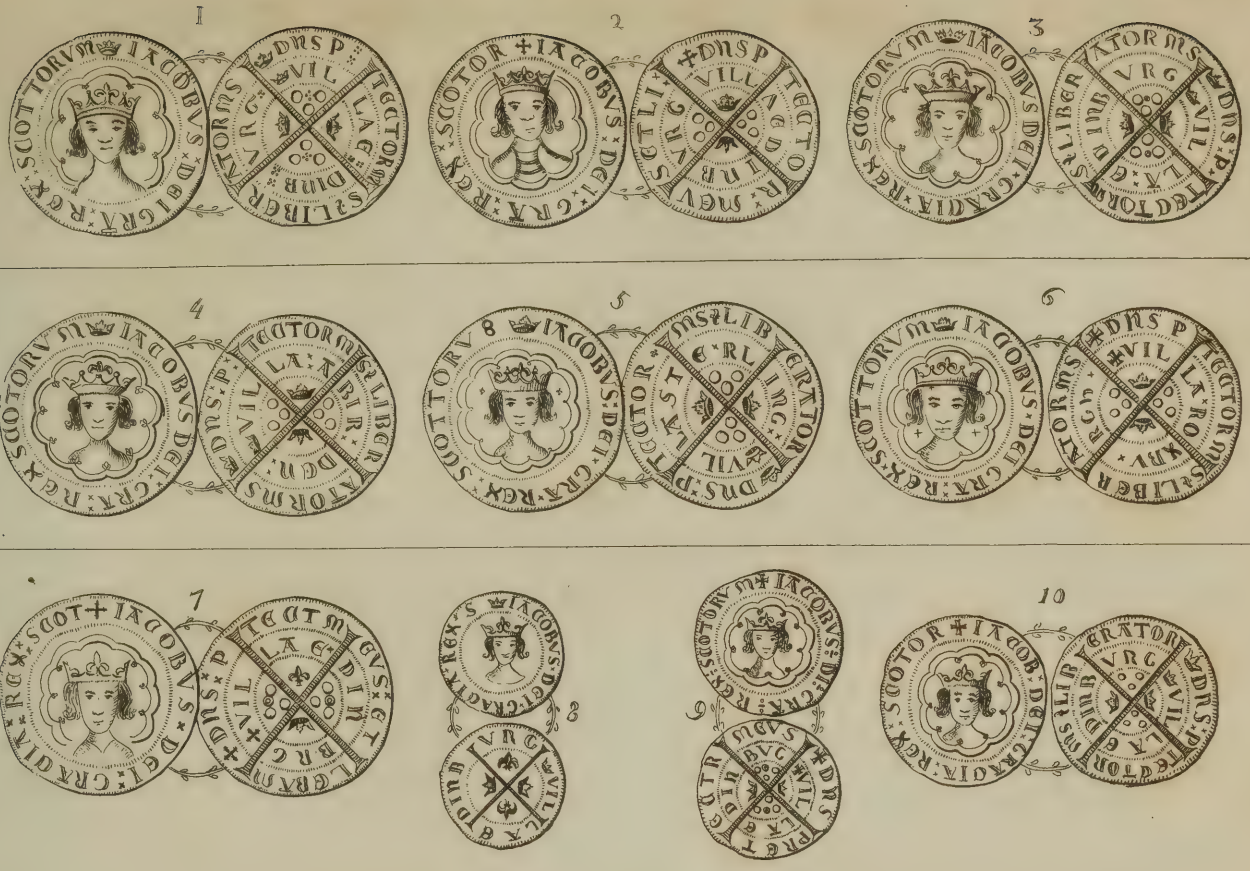
(No 3. *F.*) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTORUM. The King's head crowned as above, incloſed in a roſe of ten leaves, with three globules at the angles; the breaſt bare.

(*R.*)

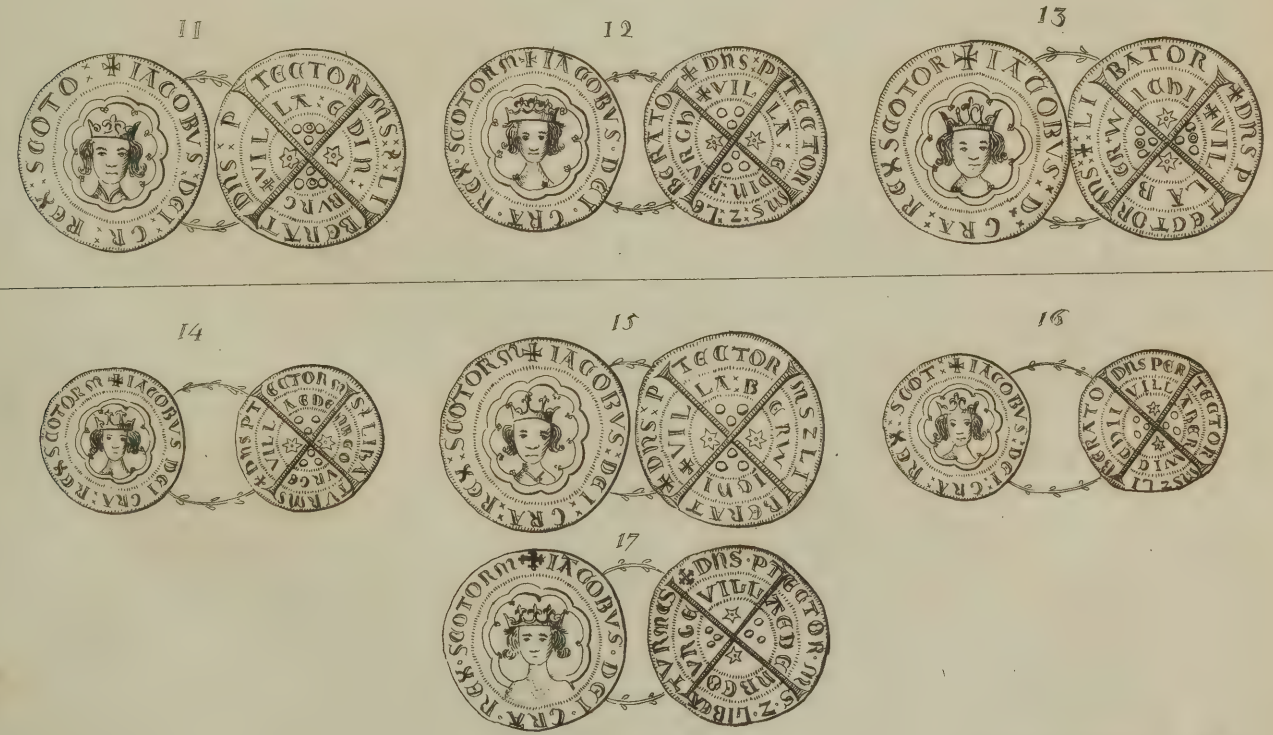
Groats & Half Groats of James II & III.

Pl. V.

Ias. II



Ias. III



A. de Cardonnal Fecit.

(*R.*) Dns Ptector ms et Liberator ms.
Villa Edinburg.
And in the interior circle
Croſs, &c. as before; an annulet in the centre of the three pellets.

(No 4. *F.*) Iacobus Dei Gra. Rex Scotorum.
The King's head the ſame as the laſt.

(*R.*) Dns Ptector ms et Liberator ms.
Villa Abirden.
And in the interior circle,
Croſs, pellets, &c. as in No 2.

(No 5. *F.*) Iacobus Dei Gra. Rex Scottoru. 8
The King's head crowned as before in a roſe of eleven leaves, one globule at the angles, and a ſmall croſs at each ſide of the head.

(*R.*) Dns Ptector ms et Liberator.
Villa Sterling.
And in the interior circle,
Croſs, pellets, and crowns, as in No 4.

(No 6. *F.*) Iacobus Dei Gra. Rex Scottorum.
King's head crowned as before, incloſed in a roſe of eight leaves, a ſmall point at each angle, a ſmall croſs above each eye, and a larger one on each ſide of the neck.

(*R.*) Dns Ptector ms et Liberator ms.
And in the interior circle

VILLA ROXBURGH. Croſs, &c. as in the laſt.

(No 7. *F.*) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX SCOT. King's head crowned in a roſe of nine leaves, except the breaſt, which reaches to the circle of the legend, and naked as in No 1.

(*R.*) DNS PTECT MEUS ET LEBA M. VILLA EDINBRG. And in the interior circle Croſs, &c. as in No 3. except a fleur de lis in the quarter oppoſite the crown.

(No 8. *Face.*) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX S. The King's head crowned as before, within a dotted circle.

(*R.*) VILLA EDINBURG. Croſs, with only one legend; crown and fleur de lis in oppoſite quarters.

(No 9. *F.*) IACOBUS DI GRA. REX SCOTORUM. King's head crowned as before in a roſe of nine leaves, encircling the whole; three globules at the points of the angles.

(*R.*) DNS PRETECTR MEUS. VILLA EDINBUG. And in the inner circle Croſs, pellets, and crowns, as in No 3. an annulet in the centre of the pellets.

(No

(No 10. *F.*) JACOB. DEI GRACIA. King's head crowned as before,
REX SCOTOR. in a roſe of nine leaves.

(*R.*) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBERATOR. Croſs, pellets, and crowns, as before in No 5.

(*Sorts.*) Groats, No 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. Half groat, No 10. Penny, No 9. And half-penny, No 8.

(*Weight.*) It is obſerved, under this article in the laſt reign, that theſe groats are ſeldom found to weigh 56 grains Troy, yet are ſaid to be equal to thoſe of England, which weigh 60 grains Troy, or the eighth part of an ounce; however, there are many of the laſt that weigh no more than 56 grains, though, to appearance, well preſerved; for which reaſon, no judgment can be formed what was the weight of James's groat at firſt, from what they weigh at preſent.

(*Fineneſs.*) Eleven ounces two penny-weights of fine ſilver, and eighteen penny-weights of alloy.

(*Value.*) Upon the coining the groats above mentioned in 1451, the pound tale is valued at 64 ſhillings, or L. 3 : 4 : 0, (that is, 96 groats, eight pence each), which is more than double the nominal value of the pound Sterling, which was only 30 ſhillings. In James's 13th parliament, by the groat being raiſed from eight to twelve pence, the nominal pound is increaſed 50 *per cent.* or from L. 3 : 4 : 0 to L. 4 : 16 : 0.

JAMES

JAMES III. 1460,

AT the age of ſeven years, ſucceeded to the throne of his father. To this Prince fled Henry VI. of England for aſſiſtance, when overcome by the Duke of York. At which time, Berwick was delivered to the Scots, in order to ſecure their favour, and it remained in their poſſeſſion till the year 1482. In the 1468, James married Margaret of Denmark, a Princeſs poſſeſſed of every accompliſhment fit to adorn a great and good Queen. The jealouſies and diſcontents of many of the nobles, which had long ſubſiſted, at laſt broke forth in open rebellion, upon the proſpect of a marriage intended betwixt James and the Queen Dowager of England, Margaret being now dead. If this union ſhould take place, it was dreaded that James might diſcover from her the perſons who had been guilty of an intention of depoſing, if not of murdering him. As ſhe was an active, ſubtle, and deſigning woman, there remained not a doubt, but that ſhe was well acquainted with the many conſpiracies entered into by the Scots Lords with her firſt huſband. James, at laſt, found it neceſſary to ſecure himſelf in the caſtle of Edinburgh, at that time a ſtrong fort, which the rebels blockaded, but could not beſiege. Here he was ſafe, and would, in a few days, have found himſelf at the head of an army of 40,000 men, raiſed by the Earls of Huntly, Errol, &c. who were on their march to join him; but, unluckily, taking the advice of thoſe who either wanted judgment, or wiſhed his deſtruction, he left Edinburgh caſtle, and proceeded to that of Stirling to meet his troops. Upon his arrival there, he was denied entrance by the Governour, and, receiving notice that the rebels were at hand, he was compelled either to fight, or make his eſcape by ſea. He determined to hazard an engagement, which happened on the 11th of June 1488; the

reſult

reſult of this was the total rout of his troops. In his flight, whether by being wounded, and not able to keep on horſeback, or by his horſe falling under him, he was overtaken, and inhumanly murdered by ſome of the confederate nobles, in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, and thirty-fifth of his age. He left three ſons, James, who ſucceeded him, Alexander, created by him Marquis of Ormond, Earl of Roſs, and Lord of Brechin, but afterwards made Duke of Roſs, and provided to the archbiſhoprick of St Andrews; and John Earl of Marr, which two laſt died without iſſue.

(*Type.*) The type of this King's coin is very ſimilar to thoſe of his father. The head crowned with an open crown, incloſed in a roſe. The reverſe has the croſs and double legend, as alſo the three pellets; but, inſtead of the crowns, there are ſpur-revels.

(Pl. V. No 11. *F.*) IACOBUS DEI GR. REX SCOTO. The King's head crowned, as before, in a roſe of ten leaves, with three globules at the angles.

(*R.*) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBERAT. VILLA EDINBURG. And in the interior circle, The croſs as before, three pellets and ſpur-revels of ſix points in oppoſite quarters; in the centre of the three pellets an annulet.

(No 12. *F.*) JACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTORM. King's head crowned, as before, in a roſe of nine leaves, with three ſmall globules at the angles.

(*R.*)

(*R.*) Dns Ptector ms et Leberato. Villa Edinburgh. And in the interior circle, Croſs, &c. as in No 11. without the annulet in the centre of the pellets.

(No 13. *F.*) Iacobus D. Gra. Rex Scotor. King's head crowned, as before, in a roſe of eight leaves, with three ſmall globules at the angles.

(*R.*) Dns Ptector ms et Libator. Villa Berwichi. And in the interior circle, Croſs, &c. as in No 11. with an annulet between the pellets.

(No 14. *F.*) Iacobus Dei Gra. Rex Scotorm. King's head crowned, as before, in a roſe of eight leaves, with three ſmall globules at the angles.

(*R.*) Dns Ptector ms et Libatur ms. Villa Edenbeourge. And in the interior circle, Croſs, &c. as in No 12.

(No 15. *F.*) Iacobus Dei Gra. Rex Scotorm. King's head crowned, as before, in a roſe of ten leaves, three ſmall globules at the angles.

(*R.*) Dns Ptector ms et Liberat. Villa Berwichi. And in the interior circle, Croſs, &c. as in No 12.

(No 16. *F.*) Jacobus Dei Rex Scot. King's head crowned, as before, in a roſe of eight leaves,

leaves, three ſmall globules at the angles.

(*R.*) Dns Pertector ms z Liberato. Villa Berwicchii. — And in the interior circle, Croſs, &c. as the laſt.

(No 17. *F.*) Iacobus Dei Gra. Rex Scotorm. — King's head crowned, as before, incloſed in a roſe of ſeven leaves, except the breaſt, which extends to the circle of the legend, and naked.

(*R.*) Dns Ptector ms z Libeatur mes. Villa Edenbeourge. — And in the interior Croſs, &c. as above.

(*Sorts.*) The groats, No 11. 12. 13. and 15. Half groat, No 17. And pennies, No 14. and 16.

(*Fineneſs.*) Eleven ounces two penny-weights of fine ſilver, and eighteen penny-weights alloy.

(*Weight.*) Theſe groats generally weigh about 36 Troy grains, ſeldom more, but very often leſs; the other pieces in proportion.

(*Value.*) Till his third parliament, the money continued as at his father's death, that is, the pound tale at L. 4 : 16 : 0; but that year, it was raiſed one ſixth, or $16\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent.* or the groat from twelve to fourteen pence, and the pound weight to L. 5 : 12 : 0 in tale.

JAMES IV. 1488,

SUCCEEDED his father in the ſixteenth year of his age, and was crowned on the 24th of June 1488, being juſt thirteen days after the murder of his father. About this time came to Scotland, that famous impoſtor Perkin Warbeck, who perſonated the Duke of York, whom he much reſembled, but who had been dead for ſome time. He pretended, that he had found means to eſcape from the Tower, when his brother Edward was murdered by Richard III. This Warbeck was ſet up by Margaret Dutcheſs Dowager of Burgundy, ſiſter to Edward IV. of England, out of hatred to Henry VII. By her art, he had been received as the perſon he repreſented in Portugal, Ireland, France, Flanders, &c. He was poſſeſſed of a ready wit, and the melancholy ſtory of his ſufferings was credited by many. He met with a favourable reception at Edinburgh from James, who gave him in marriage the Lady Katharine Gordon, daughter to the Earl of Huntly, whoſe perſon, beauty, riches, rank, and virtue, concurred to make her a fit match for a great Prince. In behalf of this adventurer, the invaſion of England was undertaken, with a conſiderable army; but without effect. After having experienced great viciſſitudes of fortune, at James's requeſt, he left the kingdom, and went over to Ireland. Soon after, he was taken by Henry's forces and put to death. James, in the year 1502, married the Princeſs Margaret of England; but, ſome time afterwards, quarrelling with Henry, the Engliſh invaded Scotland. James, in return, entered England, and took the caſtles of Norham, Wark, Ford, Etel, and others. But, as a conſiderable part of his army deſerted on account of the want of proviſions, &c. the great force which James brought with him was reduced to a few of the nobility, with their friends and vaſſals. In this dreadful ſituation, in the neighbourhood of the Engliſh power, he

he was prevailed upon to take an advantageous poſt for the encampment of his army, which the Engliſh perceiving, marched as if they intended to paſs him, and invade Scotland. James, not being aware of this feint, quitted his poſt, and came down to the low grounds. Both armies met in Flodden-field. The fight was maintained with the greateſt courage till night, when both armies withdrew. The Scots loſt near 5000 men; the Engliſh about the ſame number. Among the Scots were ſlain the flower of their nobility. The King was ſuppoſed by many to have fallen in battle; but others affirm, that having eſcaped from the field, he was purſued and murdered by one of his own nobles. It has been a prevailing report in that country, that, a conſiderable number of years ago, a ſkeleton, with an iron chain round the waiſt, was found among the ruins of Hume Caſtle, which was ſuppoſed to be that of James, as he is ſaid, by ſeveral authors, to have worn ſuch a chain, as a puniſhment for his unnatural rebellion againſt his father. In a manuſcript hiſtory of Scotland, written by the Earl of Nithſdale, and preſerved in the Scots College at Doway, it is ſaid, 'That, during the uſurpation of Cromwell, a ſkeleton, girded with an iron chain, and incloſed in a bull's ſkin, was found among the ruins of the old caſtle of Roxburgh; and that the iron chain which King James IV. did at no time lay by, made people generally believe, that it was the body of that Prince which they had diſcovered; but that the nation being then in ſubjection, there was no way to make a further trial of the matter; ſo the ſkeleton was interred without any ceremony in the common burial place.' James had, by his Queen, four children, James and Arthur, who died young, James, who ſucceeded him, and Alexander, who died a child. His natural iſſue were numerous, *Alexander* archbiſhop of St Andrews, by Mary daughter to Archibald Boyd of Bonſhaw; *Katharine*, married to James Earl of Morton, by the ſame Lady; *James* Earl of Murray, by Jean Kennedy, daughter to the Earl of Caſſils; *Margaret*, married to John Maſter of Huntly, by Marga-

ret Drummond, daughter to John Lord Drummond; and *Jean*, married to Malcolm Lord Fleming, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, by Iſobella Stewart, daughter to James Earl of Buchan.

(*Type.*) The type of this King is ſimilar to thoſe of his father, the head crowned with an open crown incloſed in a roſe, after the legend on the head ſide is generally *Qra*, or *Qt* or *IIII.* On the Reverſe, is the croſs commonly called of Malta, with pellets in two of the quarters as before; but, inſtead of crowns, are introduced ſpur-revels of five points; the outer legend is likewiſe changed to *Salvum fac Populum tuum Domine.* This ſecond coinage is a three quarter face, with a cloſe crown: On the reverſe is reſumed the croſs which his father uſed, with the crown and pellets in the quarters, as alſo the legend, *Dns Protector* &c. (Plate VI.)

(No 1.) IACOBUS DEI GRA REX SCOTTORU. QT. The King's head crowned in a roſe of ſeven leaves, with three ſmall globules at the angles, as in the laſt reign.

(*R.*) SALVUM FAC POPULUM TU. VILLA EDINBURGE. And in the inner circle The great croſs of Malta, three pellets, and a ſpur-revel of five points in oppoſite quarters.

(No 2.) IACOBUS DEI GRA REX SCOTTORU QRA. The King's head the ſame as the laſt.

(*R.*) SALVUM FAC POPULU TUU DNE. VILLA EDINBURGE. And in the inner circle, Croſs, pellets, and ſpur-revels as before.

(No

Ia.s IV.

1

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Ia.s V.

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A. de. Cardonnel Fecit

(No 3. *F.*) IACOBUS DEI GRA REX SCOTTORV QRA. The King's head the ſame as laſt, except having a ſtar or mullet of five points on each ſide of the neck.

(*R.*) SALVU FAC POPULU TVV DNE. VILLA EDINBURGE. And in the inner circle Croſs, &c. as above.

(No 4.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTTORV QRA. The ſame as in No 1.

(*R.*) SALVU FAC PPLVM TVV DNE. VILLA EDINBVRGI. And in the inner circle, Croſs, &c. as above.

(No 5.) IACOBUS DEI GRA REX SCOTORV IIII. The head the ſame as before.

(*R.*) SALVU FAC POPULUV TV DNE. VILLA EDINBURGE. And in the inner circle, The croſs, &c. as before.

(No 6.) IACOBUS DEI GRA REX SCOTTORUM IIII. The head the ſame as before.

(*R.*) SALVUM FAC PPLVUM TVUM DNE. VILLA EDENBEOURGE. And in the inner circle, Croſs, &c. as before.

(No 7.) IACOBUS DEI GRA REX SCOTTORU. The King's head crowned as before.

(*R.*) SALVU FAC POPULU TUV DNE. VILLA EDINBURGE. And in the inner circle, Croſs, &c. as before.

(No

(No 8.) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX COTRU. The head is now changed from a full, to a three quarters face, turned to the right, bearing a close crown, within a plain dotted circle, close to which before the face is an annulet.

(*R.*) DINS PROTECT ET LIBERATO. VILLA EDINBRUG. And in the inner circle, The cross as in the former reign, with three pellets and a crown in opposite quarters, with an annulet in the centre of the three pellets.

(No 9.) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX COT. King's head as in No 8. without the annulet before the face.

(*R.*) DNS PROTECTOR METE. VILLA EDINBRG. And in the inner circle, With cross, &c. as in No 8.

(No 10. *F.*) IACOBUS DIE GRACIA REX COTTO. King's head exactly as No 8.

(*R.*) DNS PROTECTOR SVORUM. VILLA DE ABBDEN. And in the inner circle, Cross, &c. as in No 8.

(No 11.) IACOBUS DIE GRACIA REX. King's head crowned as No 9.

(*R.*) DNS PROTETOR METERA. VILLA EDINBUR. And in the inner circle, Cross, &c. as before.

(*Sorts.*)

(*Sorts.*) Groats, No 1. 2. 3. 4. 6. 8. and 10. Half groats, No 5. 7. 9. and 11.

(*Weight, &c.*) The weight, fineneſs, and value, as in the laſt reign, without the leaſt alteration, that can be diſcovered.

JAMES V. 1514,

SUCCEEDED his father in the year 1514, when but two years old: After various ſtruggles by the Queen and her party, John Duke of Albany was choſen Regent. About the year 1537, he married Magdalen daughter of Frances I. King of France, who dying ſoon after her coming into Scotland, he married Mary daughter of Claude Duke of Guiſe. After a life full of troubles and diſquietudes, he died on the 13th of December 1542, having reigned near twenty-nine years.

(*Type.*) The type of this King's firſt coinage, is a three quarters face, regarding the left, with an open crown in a roſe of ſeven ſegments, three globules at the angles of each. The reverſe has a croſs foliated, only one legend, a ſpur-revel of ſix points, and a thiſtle head in oppoſite quarters. This ſecond coinage has his head in profile regarding the left, crowned with the imperial or arched crown, and the body covered with mail, incloſed in a plain dotted circle. The reverſe has the great croſs of Malta, bearing the arms of Scotland. (Plate VI.)

(No 12. *Face.*) JACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTORV. The King's head, with an open crown, a three quarters face, regarding the left,

left, incloſed in a roſe of ſeven leaves, with three globules at the angles.

(*R.*) VILLA EDINBURGH. A croſs foliated with only one legend. A ſpur-revel of ſix points, and a thiſtle top, in oppoſite quarters.

(No 13. *F.*) IACOBUS DEI GRA. R. King's head, as the laſt.

(*R.*) VILLA EDINBU. The croſs, &c. the ſame as laſt.

(No 14. *F.*) JACOBUS 5. DEI GRA. REX SCOTŌR. The King's head in profile, regarding the left, crowned with the imperial crown, and the body covered with a cloak of mail, incloſed in a plain dotted circle.

(*R.*) OPPIDU. EDINBURGI. The arms of Scotland in the centre of the great croſs of Malta, which reaches to the edge of the piece.

(No 15. *F.*) JACOBUS 5. DEI GRA. REX SCOTORU. The King's head crowned as above, the body covered differently.

(*R.*) OPPIDUM EDINBURGI. Croſs, &c. as before.

(No 16.

(No. 16. *F.*) JACOBUS 5. DEI GRA. R. SCOTOR. The King's head, as above. Body covered with a mail.

(*R.*) OPPIDU. EDINBURGI. Croſs, &c. as above.

(No 17. *F.*) JACOBUS 5. DEI GRA. REX SCOTOR. The King's head crowned, as above. The body in a coat of mail, having on the breaſt a fleur de lis, with an annulet below.

(*R.*) VILLA EDINBRVGH. X. Croſs, &c. as above; the treſſure, inſtead of round, ending in an angle.

(*Weight.*) No's 12. and 13. are lighter than any of the Scots ſeries, weighing about 30 grains Troy, and 15 grains the half, being about $\frac{5}{7}$ of thoſe of this King, with the 5 after his name.

There is no certainty either as to the fineneſs, or for what theſe two pieces were current.

(*Weight.*) The groats, No 14. 15. and 17. weigh about 42 grains, and the half groat No 16. in proportion.

(*Fineneſs.*) The ſilver money of this King is put in the table at 11 ounces fine ſilver, and one ounce Alloy; but Nicholſon ſays, that the Douglas groat, which is the moſt common, was only 10 ounces fine.

(*Value.*) In the table above mentioned, it appears that a pound of ſilver was coined into L. 9: 12: 0 in tale. Now the Douglas groat,

which

which was generally in uſe, and weighed only 42 grains Troy, muſt have been current for about 17 pence, to bring out the above value; but, if for 18 pence, as Lindſay alledges, page 292. and but 10 oz. fine, the pound tale will be increaſed to above L. 11. We are informed by Mr Balfour, in his account of the cunzie, page 292. that, at the death of this King, the ounce was worth 19 s. 9 d. and conſequently the pound L. 11 : 17 : 0. As to this difference, it is left to future judges to determine.

After this reign, the groat is no more heard of. It had, for near two centuries, been the largeſt piece in Scotland. When firſt introduced by David Bruce, it was of the ſame intrinſic and nominal value as in England, that is, four pennies; it was now reduced to about three fifths of the old weight, yet it paſſed for between four and five times its firſt value, as was the cuſtom in France, Germany, and Italy, where the groſs, groſch, and groſſo, were continually raiſed in their nominal value; whereas in England, notwithſtanding the groat has been diminiſhed in its intrinſic value, yet the nominal has always been fourpence.

MARY, 1544.

THE beautiful but unfortunate Mary ſucceeded her father when only a week old. To obtain the Vicegerency of the kindgom, Cardinal Beaton counterfeited a will of the late King, naming himſelf and three aſſeſſors to that office. However the cheat was ſoon diſcovered, and James Earl of Arran was choſen Regent. An embaſſy was ſent about this time by Henry VIII. of England, to treat of a match between Mary and his ſon, afterwards Edward VI. which was agreed to in Parliament; but the Cardinal and Biſhops, dreading that

that a change might be effectuated thereby, made an oppoſition, which was ſo powerful, that the agreement was broke. On this account, Henry declared war againſt Scotland, and, invading that kingdom by ſea and land, burnt Leith and Edinburgh, beſides deſtroying many places of leſs note on the borders. In the year 1555, the Queen Dowager was choſen Regent by the States, in the room of the Earl of Arran: And in 1558, Mary her daughter, was married to Francis II. then Dauphin, afterwards King of France, on the death of Henry II. his father. The Queen Dowager was a woman of great wit, and had a mind very much diſpoſed to equity; but, being warmly attached to the French intereſt and the Catholic Religion, her government was the occaſion of conſtant feuds and broils, which ended only with her death in June 1560. In the December following, died Francis in the ſeventeenth year of his age; and Mary, finding her reſidence in France diſagreeable, after the death of her huſband, ſlighted by the Queen mother, and forſaken by the tribe of courtiers which appear only in the ſun-ſhine of proſperity, and being ſolicited by her ſubjects of both parties to return to her native kingdom, reſolved to undertake the voyage. Altho' refuſed a ſafe conduct by Eliſabeth Queen of England, ſhe arrived ſafe at Leith in Auguſt 1561, after an abſence of near thirteen years. She was received at her landing with the higheſt marks of joy and regard; but, notwithſtanding every effort, it was impoſſible to conceal from her the poverty of the country, and ſhe was conducted to Holy-rood-houſe with little pomp. A Princeſs accuſtomed to the utmoſt ſplendor and magnificence, could not fail to obſerve this change in her ſituation, which deeply affected her. In September following, ſhe made her public entry into Edinburgh; on which occaſion there was nothing neglected, which could expreſs the affection and duty of the citizens towards her. But, among the pageants diſplayed in the proceſſion, they introduced many repreſentations of the vengeance which the Almighty had inflicted on idolaters, thereby teſtifying their abhorrence of that religion ſhe profeſſed.

She had many ſolicitations of marriage from foreign Princes. Her hand was aſked by the Archduke Charles, Ferdinand's third ſon; Don Carlos of Spain, and the Duke of Anjou, the brother of her former huſband. But many circumſtances happened which diverted her thoughts from a foreign connection: From political views, ſhe wiſhed an alliance with the family of Lennox; but, afterwards on an interview with Henry Steuart Lord Darnley, the eldeſt ſon of that family, ſhe determined to marry him, notwithſtanding every oppoſition. He was at this time in the bloom of youth. In beauty and gracefulneſs of perſon, he ſurpaſſed all his contemporaries, and excelled to a great degree in thoſe accompliſhments which add eaſe and elegance to external form, and which enable it not only to dazzle, but to pleaſe. He was, however, a man of a weak underſtanding, and violent paſſions. Added to theſe, he had that inſolence, which the advantage of external form, when accompanied with no quality more valuable, is apt to inſpire.

The conduct of a man of this kind could not fail to create great diſguſt amongſt the nobles, which was increaſed by his attaching himſelf ſtrongly to David Rizzio, an Italian of very low birth, and ſon of a muſician at Turin. Rizzio having been made French ſecretary to the Queen, by degrees, got great influence over her, which he uſed in behalf of Darnley, who was at laſt married to Mary in July 1565.

It is unneceſſary to relate by what means the events which afterwards took place, were brought about, as they are well known. Perhaps it may be thought, that what has been ſaid is ſuperfluous; but it was done with a view to mark particular dates, which appear to be neceſſary in the conſideration of the coins of this reign, where the variety is ſo great. A diſcuſſion of her conduct, whether guilty or not, of aiding in the murder of her huſband, is not intended to be introduced here. That matter has already been amply treated of by

by ſome of the moſt eminent writers, men of great learning and knowledge, though differing in their opinions. One circumſtance muſt not be omitted. A coin with Mary's name alone appears, dated 1556, which is ſomewhat ſtrange, as Darnley was then alive. This coin is given No 22. Plate VIII. I have never met with any of the larger ſize bearing that date, nor, indeed, with a duplicate. It might be ſuggeſted, that this date is an evident ſign of the hatred ſhe bore to her huſband; but this is left to the judgment of the reader. The many misfortunes which were the conſequence of her marriage with Bothwell, the reputed murderer of her huſband, and her tragic end in 1587, after a life of forty-four years and two months, almoſt nineteen years of which ſhe ſpent in captivity, are generally known.

I have ventured to place at the head of this coinage a piece which lately appeared. It has the cypher of Francis and Mary, though dated in 1553, which was five years before her marriage with the Dauphin. Various have been the conjectures with regard to it. The legend is uncommon. *Diligite Ivſtitiam* appears on ſeveral gold coins of this reign, and of the ſame year; but I have never before met with it on a ſilver coin. What was the intention of ſtriking ſuch, is left to better judges to determine. The piece is in good preſervation, and there is no appearance of any miſtake in the dye. Its weight is two penny-weights.

(Pl. VII. No 1. *F.*) Diligite Ivstitiam. FM cyphered, and crowned, on each ſide is a ſtellated figure of ſix rays.
1553.

(*R.*) Delicie Dni Cor. Hvmile. The royal ſhield of Scotland crowned.

No 2.

(No 2. *F.*) MARIA DEI G. SCOTOR. REGINA. M. crowned between two thiſtle heads alſo crowned.

(*R.*) DELICIE DNI COR. HVMILE. The royal ſhield of Scotland crowned.

(No 3. *F.*) MARIA DEI GRA. R. SCOTORUM. The Queen's head crowned, regarding the left.

(*R.*) DA. PACEM DOMINE. 1553. The Royal ſhield of Scotland crowned between two ſtars or mullets of five points.

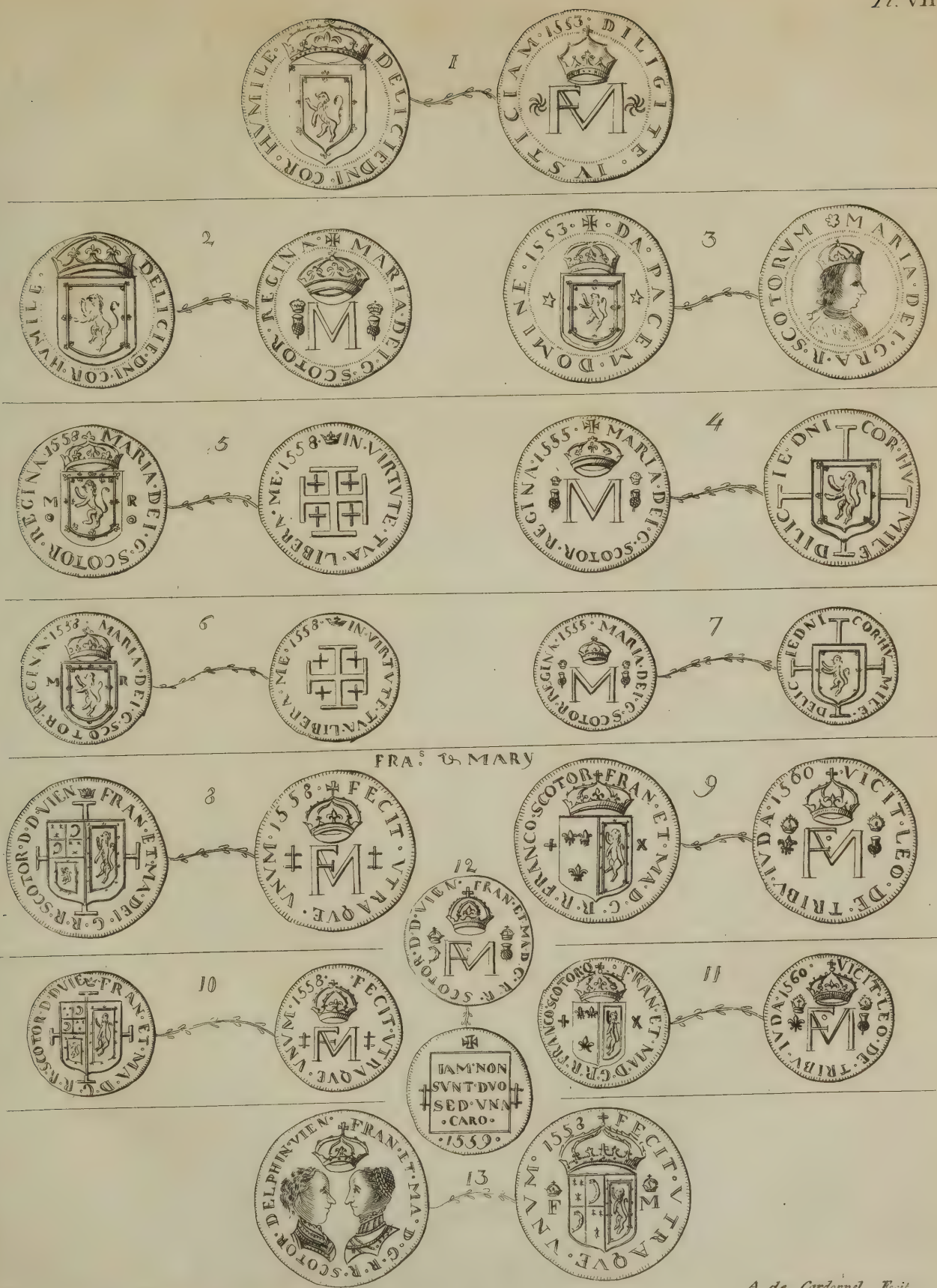
(No 4. *F.*) MARIA DEI G. SCOTOR. REGINA. 1555. M. crowned between two thiſtle heads alſo crowned, as in No 2.

(*R.*) COR. HVMILE DELICIE DNI. The royal ſhield of Scotland on a croſs potence extending through the circle of the legend.

(No 5. *F.*) MARIA DEI G. SCOTOR. REGINA. 1558. The royal ſhield of Scotland between M. R.; an annulet below each of theſe two letters.

(*R.*) IN VIRTUTE TVA LIBERA ME. 1558. A croſs potence, with four ſmall ones in the interſtices of it.

No 6.



A. de Cardonnel Fecit

All Testons and Half Testons
of Mary — and Francis & Mary

(No 6. *F.*) MARIA DEI G. SCOTOR. REGINA. 1558. The royal ſhield of Scotland between M. R. without the annulets.

(*R.*) IN VIRTUTE TVA LIBERA ME. 1558. Croſs potence as above.

(No 7. *F.*) MARIA DEI G. SCOTOR. REGINA. 1555. M. Crowned as in No 4.

(*R.*) COR. HVMILE DELICIE DNI. The royal ſhield of Scotland on a croſs potence as in No 4.

(No 8. *F.*) FRAN. ET MA. DEI G. R. R. SCOTOR. D. D. VIEN. A croſs potence charged with a ſhield party per pale; on the dexter ſide the arms of the Dauphin in chief, and of Scotland in baſe. The ſiniſter is filled with that of Scotland.

(*R.*) FECIT VTRAQUE VNUM. 1558. FM cyphered and crowned between two double barred croſſes.

(No 9. *F.*) FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. FRANCO. SCOTOR. A ſhield with the royal arms of France impaled with thoſe of Scotland, crowned with an imperial crown, having on the

the dexter ſide a croſs, and on the ſiniſter ſide a ſaltyr.

(*R.*) VICIT LEO DE TRIBU IVDA. 1560. FM. crowned between a fleur de lis and a thiſtle head, both alſo crowned.

(No 10. *F.*) FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. SCOTOR. D. D. VIE. A croſs potence charged with a ſhield, as in No 8.

(*R.*) FECIT VTRAQUE VNUM. 1558. FM. crowned as in No 8.

(No 11. *F.*) FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. FRANCO. SCOTORQ. A ſhield with the royal arms of France impaled with thoſe of Scotland, as No 9.

(*R.*) VICIT. LEO DE TRIBU IVDA. 1560 FM. crowned, as No 9.

(No 12. *F.*) FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. SCOTOR. D. D. VIEN. FM. crowned betwixt a Dolphin and a thiſtle head, both alſo crowned.

(*R.*) IAM. NON SUNT DVO SED VNA CARO. 1559. In a ſquare, with a double barred croſs on each ſide.

(No 13. *F.*) FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. SCOTOR. DELPHIN VIEN. The heads of the Dauphin and Queen, face to face, with

MARY

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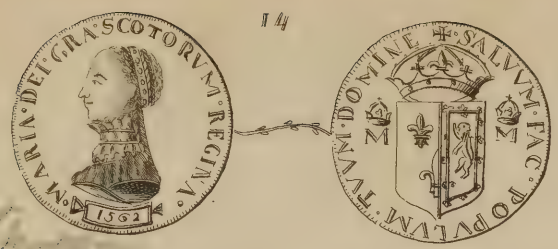

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MARY & HENRY

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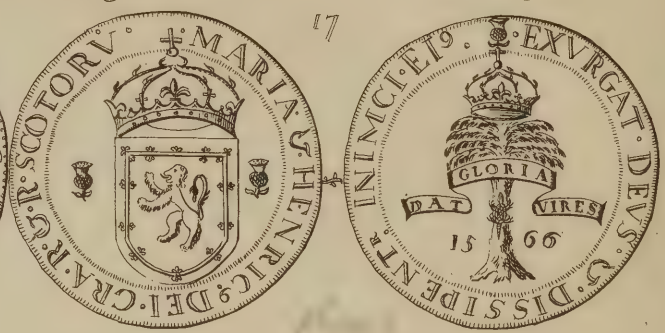

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MARY

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a crown over them, his head bare, her's with the hair twiſted in form of a crown.

(*R.*) FECIT VTRAQUE VNUM. 1558. The royal ſhield crowned, with the arms of the Dauphin impaled with thoſe of Scotland between FM crowned.

(Pl. VIII. No 14. *F.*) MARIA DEI GRA. SCOTORVM REGINA. The widowed head of the Queen regarding the right, underneath, a ſcroll with the date 1562.

(*R.*) SALVUM FAC. POPULUM TVUM DOMINE. In a ſhield, the royal arms of France are half effaced on the dexter ſide by thoſe of Scotland on the ſiniſter, having on each ſide an M crowned.

(No 15. *F.*) MARIA DEI GRA. SCOTORUM REGINA. The Queen's head the ſame as the laſt.

(*R.*) SALVUM FAC. POPULUM TVUM DOMINE. In a ſhield; the royal arms, &c. as the laſt.

(No. 16. *F.*) HENRICUS & MARIA D. GRA. R. & R. SCOTORVM. The heads of Henry and Mary, regarding

ding each other, under them the date 1565.

(*R.*) QVOS DEUS CONJUNXIT, HOMO NON SEPARET. The royal ſhield of Scotland, between two leaved thiſtles.

(No 17. 18. 19. *F.*) MARIA & HENRIC^{9}. DEI GRA. R. & R. SCOTORU. The royal ſhield of Scotland between two leaved thiſtles.

(*R.*) EXURGAT DEUS ET DISSIPENT^{R}. INIMICI EJ$_{9}$. A palm tree crowned, a ſhell paddock, or lizzard creeping up the ſtem. Below the leaves, on a ſcroll, is *Dat Gloria Vires;* and under is the date 1556.

(No 20. & 21. *F.*) MARIA DEI GRA. SCOTORUM REGINA. The royal ſhield of Scotland, as the laſt.

(*R.*) EXURGAT DEVS ET DISSIPENT^{R}. INIMICI EJ^{9}. Palm tree crowned as before; date 1567.

(No 22. *F.*) MARIA DEI GRA. SCOTORUM REGINA. The royal ſhield of Scotland crowned as before.

(*R.*)

(*R.*) EXVRGAT DEUS ET DISSIPENTᵀ. INIMICI EJVS. The palm tree crowned as before; the date 1566.

(*Weight and Sorts.*) From the weight of No 2. and 3. which are from 64 to 68 Troy grains, they may be ſuppoſed to be teſtoons. No 4. weighs about 116 grains Troy; No 7. which is the half, 58 Troy grains; theſe are the teſtoon and half. No 5. weighs from 84 to 90 Troy grains; No 6. from 42 to 45 grains Troy, alſo the teſtoon and half. No 8. and 10. weigh nearly in the ſame proportion, and are the whole and half teſtoon. No 9. and 11. are much about the ſame weight, and are alſo the whole and half. No 12. weighs about 21 grains; but its denomination is unknown. No 13. I have never had an opportunity of knowing its weight, but it certainly was a teſtoon. No 14. and 15. are likewiſe the whole and half teſtoon, weighing about 92 and 46 grains Troy. No 16. was certainly intended as a pattern piece, or medal, in honour of the marriage; his name on this ſtands before that of the Queen; but, on all the others, her name is firſt. No 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. and 22. The largeſt of theſe pieces weigh one ounce Scottiſh, and the others in proportion to their value, that is, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the ſame. The teſtoon and half with theſe laſt, of ten, twenty, and thirty ſhillings each, appear to be the only coinage ſhe had in ſilver.

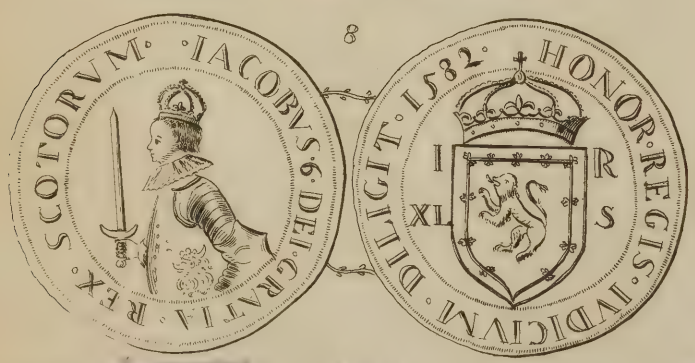
(*Fineneſs.*) Eleven ounces of fine ſilver and one ounce alloy.

(*Value.*) In the table, it appears a pound weight of ſilver, at the beginning of her reign, was coined into L. 9 : 12 : 0 in tale; and, as the teſtoons and half teſtoons are ſaid to have been current for 5 ſh. and 30 pence, they ſhould have weighed about 147 and 73 Troy grains. In her 13th year, there was 13 pound to one pound weight. The pound tale appears to have been increaſed to L. 15 : 15 : 0, or

L. 16, in the 1558, or between 1555 and 1562, inclusive. In the year 1565, and the remaining part of her reign, there is a certainty of its being 18 pound.

JAMES VI. 1567.

JAMES VI. was placed on the throne on his mother's resignation, which happened in July 1567, when he was but a year old. From this period, till he took the reins of government into his own hands in 1578, there were four Regents. The Earl of Murray held that office till 1570, when he was murdered by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh at Linlithgow. To him succeeded the Earl of Lennox, who fell in a skirmish with the Queen's adherents in September 1571. The Earl of Mar was chosen in his room, but died in October 1572. The Earl of Morton, who long had wished for this office, but who had been disappointed by the superior interest of the Earl of Mar and his party, now meeting with no opposition, was elected Regent, and continued to exercise his power with the utmost oppression and severity, till the nobles at last, roused by the injustice with which they had been treated, prevailed with the King to assume the government himself, which he did in March 1578. Morton at first pretended to resign with joy; but his conduct afterwards shewed he quitted it with the utmost regret. Notwithstanding his being degraded from the high office which he held, he had the power to commit many enormities; his enemies at last prevailed; he was tried, condemned, and very soon after beheaded in June 1581. During this reign, in the year 1588, the famous Armada was fitted out by Philip of Spain to conquer England. Its fate is well known; successive storms and battles conspired with their own bad conduct to ruin this enterprise. In November 1589, notwithstanding the efforts



A. de Cardonnel Fecit

forts of Queen Eliſabeth, to perſuade him to the contrary, James married Ann of Denmark. In 1603, he ſucceeded to the throne of England by the death of Eliſabeth, who died on the 24th day of March, in the 70th year of her age, and the 45th of her reign. It may not be thought improper to mention, that James's title to the crown of England was by Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Henry VII. who was married to James IV. of Scotland, by whom ſhe had King James V. who was ſucceeded by his daughter Mary, mother of James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, by Henry Lord Darnley, ſon to Matthew Earl of Lennox, by Margaret Douglas, daughter to King James IV.'s widow, Lady Margaret of England, by her ſecond huſband the Earl of Angus. By which means he was allied to the crowns of England and Scotland, both by father and mother. After a life of diſquietude and trouble, he died at Theobalds, the 27th of March 1725, in the 22d year of his reign as King of England, and 48th as King of Scotland. By his Queen he had two ſons and three daughters, of all which, none ſurvived him except Charles his ſucceſſor, and Eliſabeth who was married to the Elector Palatine. James was of a peaceable temper, and eſteemed the moſt learned Prince of his time, and perhaps that ever ſat on the Engliſh throne.

(Pl. IX. No 1. 2. 3. *F.*) IACOBUS 6. DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORUM. The Royal ſhield of Scotland crowned; betwixt an I and R alſo crowned.

(*R.*) PRO ME SI MEREOR IN ME. A ſword erect in pale crowned, having on the dexter ſide a hand pointing to the value XXX. XX. X. on the oppo-

ſite

site side, and a little lower, the date 1567.

(*Weight, &c.*) The articles of weight, fineneſs, and value of theſe coins, are the ſame as the laſt pieces of Mary, viz. the weight 472½ 315, and 157½ Troy grains. The fineneſs, 11 oz. fine ſilver, and 1 oz. Alloy. And the pound weight cut into 18 pound tale. The years of this coinage are 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, and 1571.

(No 4. 5. *F.*) IACOBUS 6 DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORUM. The Royal ſhield of Scotland crowned, with the value 6 ſh. 8 d. and 3 ſh. 4 d. on the ſides.

(*R.*) SALVUM FAC POPULUM TVUM DNE 1572. A croſs formed of the letter I. ornamented at the ends, which are foliated; with crowns and thiſtle heads in oppoſite quarters.

(*Weight, &c.*) Theſe pieces are the half noble and noble, weighing 2 pw. 6 grains Troy, and 4 pw. 12 grains, a little more or leſs. The years of this coinage are 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, and 1577.

(*Fineneſs, value.*) In the table againſt 1571, the fineneſs is 8 oz. and 1577 it is 9 oz. The pound weight of ſilver being valued at L. 16: 14: 0 in tale, as in the table, will ariſe from the noble's weighing 4 pw. 17. grains Troy; ſuppoſing this is its value at 11 oz. fine, if it was 9 oz. fine, it would amount to about L. 20: 5: 0.; and if but 8 oz. fine to L. 23. Which of theſe was the true value, I have not been able to determine.

(No

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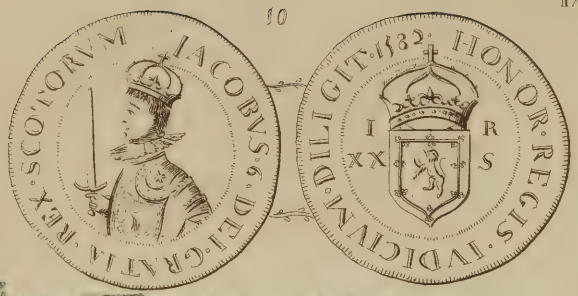

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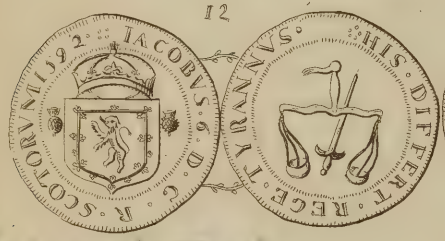

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Ade Cardonnel Fecit

(No 6. *F.*) IACOBUS 6. DEI G. REX SCOTORUM. — The royal ſhield of Scotland crowned.

(*R.*) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET 1579. — A leaved thiſtle between the letters I. R.

(No 7. *F.*) IACOBUS 6. DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORVM. — The royal ſhield of Scotland crowned.

(*R.*) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET, 1781. — A leaved thiſtle crowned, between the letters I. R.

(No 8. 9. *F.*) IACOBUS 6. DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORVM. — The portrait of the young King regarding the right, in armour; a ſword erect in his hand.

(*R.*) HONOR REGIS IVDICIUM DILIGIT, 1582. — The royal ſhield of Scotland crowned between I. R. below is the value XL. and $\frac{X}{XX}$ ſhillings.

(Pl. X. No 10. 11. *F.*) IACOBUS 6. DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORUM. — The portrait as above of the King.

(*R.*) HONOR REGIS IVDICIUM DILIGIT, 1582. — The royal ſhield of Scotland crowned between I. R. below is the value XX s. and X s.

The years of this coinage are 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, and 1585.

(*Weight.*)

(*Weight.*) The weight $\frac{1}{4}$. $\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{2}{3}$ and one ounce Scottiſh, or about 4 pw. 22 grains, 9 pw. 20 grains, and 19 pw. 16 grains Troy. They hold 11 oz. fine ſilver, and 1 oz. Alloy, and the value of a pound weight amounts to 24 pounds in tale.

(No 12. *F.*) IACOBUS 6. D. G. R. SCOTORUM, 1592. The ſhield of Scotland crowned, between two thiſtle heads.

(*R.*) HIS DIFFERT. REGE TYRANNUS A ſword and balance.

(No 13. *F.*) IACOBUS 6. D. G. R. SCOTORUM, 1592. The ſhield of Scotland crowned.

(*R.*) HIS DIFFERT. REGE TYRANNUS. Sword and balance as above.

The years of this coinage are 1591 and 1592.

There is no account what was the fineneſs or value of the money in the years 1591 or 1592. Now, as the largeſt of theſe coins weigh about 3 pw. or 72 grains, if it is ſuppoſed it was current for 6 s. 8 d. or a mark, the pound weight will amount to ſomething more than L. 26 in tale.

(No 14. 15. 16. 17. *F.*) IACOBUS 6. D. G. R. SCOTORUM. The King's buſt bareheaded, looking to the left, in armour.

(*R.*) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT, 1593. A three headed thiſtle crowned.

The

The years of this coinage are 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1598, 1599, and 1601.

(*Weight.*) The largeſt of theſe pieces, No 14. weighs 3 pw. 22 grains, or 98 grains, and the others in proportion; the half, No 15. 49 gr. the quarter, No 17. 24½ gr. and the eighth, No 16. 12 gr. The fineneſs as uſual, 11 oz. fine ſilver, and 1 oz. Alloy, and the pound weight was cut into 30 pounds tale, or 60 pieces of 10 s. each.

(No 18. 19. 20. 21. *F.*) IACOBUS 6. D. G. The royal arms of Scot-
R. SCOTORUM. land crowned.

(*R.*) REGEM IOVA PROTEGIT, 1602. A leaved thiſtle crowned.

The years of this coinage are 1601, 1602, and 1603.

(*Sorts.*) The largeſt of theſe pieces is the merk, No 20. the half, No 19. the quarter, and No. 21. the eighth.

(*Weight, &c.*) No 20. generally weighs about 4 pw. 12 to 8 grains, the three leſſer in proportion, or 54, 27 and 13 grains; the fineneſs as before; and the pound weight cut into 36 pounds tale, or 82½ mark pieces, and ſo in proportion.

NUMISMATA SCOTIÆ,

FROM

The Acceſſion of JAMES VI.

TO

THE UNION OF THE TWO KINGDOMS UNDER

QUEEN ANNE.

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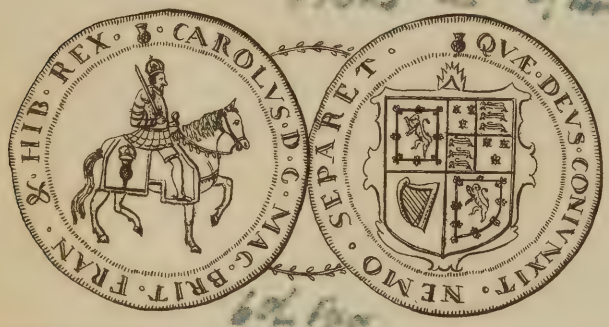

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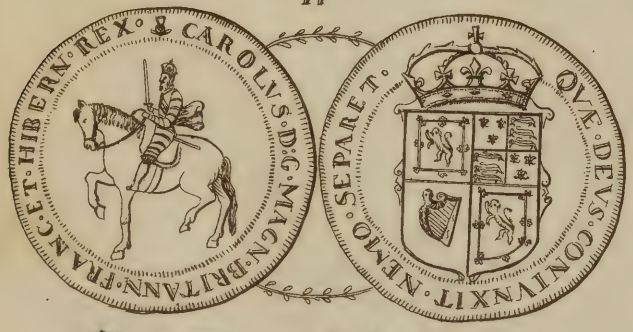

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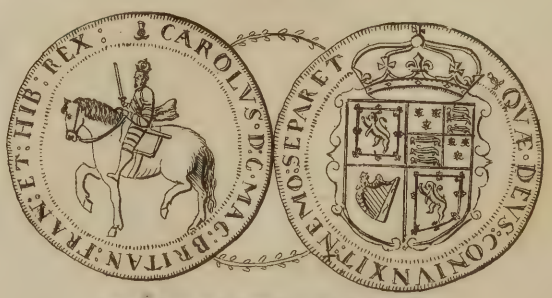


A de Cardonnel Fecit.

NUMISMATA SCOTIÆ,

From the Accession of James VI.

TO THE

Union of the two Kingdoms under Queen Anne.

AT the death of Elizabeth, which happened in the year 1603, James VI. aſcended the throne of England.

(*Type.*) The type of his firſt coinage, which was the crown and half crown, and appeared in 1605, is the King on horſeback, a drawn ſword in his right hand, a thiſtle head crowned on the capariſon of the horſe. The reverſe has the arms of England and Scotland, with thoſe of Ireland, in one ſhield. Scotland in the firſt and fourth quarter, France and England, quarterly, in the ſecond quarter, and Ireland in the third.

(Pl. XI. Fig. 1.) Iacobus D. G. Mag. Brit. Fran. et Hib. Rex. The King on horſeback, looking to the right, a ſword in his hand, and a thiſtle head crowned, in the capariſon of the horſe.

(*R.*)

(*R.*) QUÆ DEVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARET. The arms of Scotland, England, and Ireland, quartered, in an ornamented ſhield.

(Fig. 2.) IACOBUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King on horſeback, as above.

(*R.*) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. The arms as before.

(Fig. 3.) IACOBUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King's head in profile, crowned, regarding the right; the value XII. behind the head.

(*R.*) QVÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. The arms as above, in a plain ſhield.

(Fig. 4.) I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. A roſe crowned.

(*R.*) TVEATVR UNITA DEUS. A thiſtle head crowned.

(Fig. 5.) IACOBUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King's head in profile crowned, regarding the right; the value VI. behind the head.

(*R.*) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. The arms as before, in a plain ſhield; the date 1622 above.

(*Fineneſs.*)

(*Fineneſs, &c.*) The coinage in both parts of the kingdom was of the ſame fineneſs, that is, eleven ounces two penny-weights fine, and eighteen penny-weights alloy.

(*Sorts.*) The crown, No. 1. Half crown, No 2. Shilling, No 3. Sixpence, No 5. And two pence, No 4.

CHARLES I. 1625,

SECOND ſon of James VI. of Scotland, and Firſt of England, by Anne of Denmark, was born at Dunfermline in Scotland, November 19th 1600, and ſucceeded his father in 1625. He was, when two years old, created Duke of Albany. When his father ſucceeded to the crown of England, he, and the reſt of the royal family were carried to England, where he advanced conſiderably in learning, under Mr Thomas Murray. Soon after his acceſſion, he ſhewed the ſtrongeſt attachment to the Catholic Religion, which, in the end, produced the moſt dreadful conſequences. The ſtruggles he had with his parliament broke out into open rebellion. They each declared one another's armies and adherents traitors. The battles fought by them were numerous, and the ſucceſs various. At laſt ſtepped forth that independent ſpirit Comwell, who ſoon decided the fate of the Monarch. The hiſtory of the unfortunate Charles is too well known to require any thing further being ſaid.

(*Type.*) The types of this reign are exactly ſimilar to thoſe of the laſt, differing only in the name for the firſt five. Afterwards, he is repreſented looking to the left. There is a great variety of pieces in this reign, which are afterwards expreſſed.

(Fig.

(Fig. 6.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King on horſeback, looking to the right, exactly ſimilar to the coins of the laſt reign.

(*R.*) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. The arms of Scotland, England, and Ireland, in an ornamented ſhield, exactly ſimilar to the laſt reign.

(Fig. 7.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King on horſeback, as in the laſt.

(*R.*) QUÆ DEUS CONJVNXIT NEMO SEPARET. Arms as the laſt.

(Fig. 8.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King's head crowned, as in No 3.; XII. behind the head, denoting the value.

(*R.*) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. The arms of Scotland, England, and Ireland in a plain ſhield, as in No 3.

(Fig. 9.) C. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. A roſe crowned.

(*R.*) TVEATUR UNITA DEUS. A thiſtle head crowned.

(Fig. 10.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King's head crowned, ſimilar to No 5.

(*R.*)

1

Charles I 12d Piece

2

3

Charles I 6d Piece

4

Charles I 12d Piece

5

Charles I 6d Piece

6

Charles I Half Groat

7

8

Charles I Groat

9

Charles I 20 penny piece

10

11

Charles I 10 penny

12

13

Charles I 5d penny piece

14

CAR.S II.

Charles II 1/2 Groat

15

Charles II 2 Groat

16

Charles II 1 Groat

17

Charles II Groat

A. de Cardonnel Fecit

(*R.*) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. The arms in a plain ſhield, as in No 5.; the date above 1632.

(Fig. 11.) CAROLUS D. G. MAGN. BRITANN. FRANC. ET HIBERN. REX. The King on horſeback, looking to the left, the horſe not capariſoned.

(*R.*) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. The arms of Scotland, England, and Ireland, quartered as above, in a ſhield crowned.

(Fig. 12.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRITAN. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King on horſeback, as the laſt.

(*R.*) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. The arms in a ſhield ſimilar to the former.

(Pl. XII. Fig. 1.) CAROLUS D. G. MAGN. BRITAN. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King's head crowned regarding the left, a ſtar on the breaſt; XII. behind the head, denoting the value.

(*R.*) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. The arms quartered, as before, in a plain ſhield, crowned. C. R. crowned at the ſides.

(Fig. 2.) CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King's head crowned, the buſt reaching almoſt to the edge of the piece.

(*R.*) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. The arms quartered and crowned as before; on each ſide of the ſhield a ſmall lozenge crowned.

(Fig. 3.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. King's head crowned as before, contained within the circle of the legend. VI. behind the head, to denote the value.

(*R.*) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEP. The arms crowned as before, C. R. crowned at the ſides of the ſhield.

(Fig. 4.) CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. King's head crowned, the buſt reaching beyond the circle of the legend. XII. behind the head.

(*R.*) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. Arms as in No 3.

(Fig. 5.) CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. King's head crowned as the laſt, VI. behind.

(*R.*) QUAE DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. Arms crowned as the laſt, nothing at the ſides.

(Fig. 6.) CAROLUS D. G. SCOT. ANG. FR. ET HIB. R. The King's head crowned as in No 4. VI. behind.

(*R.*)

(*R.*) CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO. Arms as the laſt.

(Fig. 7.) CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FRAN. ET HIB. R. King's head crowned as before, contained within the circle of legend, a thiſtle head behind.

(*R.*) SALUS REIP. SUPR. LEX. Arms as before.

(Fig. 8.) CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FR. ET HIB. R. King's head crowned, VI. 8 behind, as in No 6. buſt reaching to the edge of the piece.

(*R.*) CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO. Arms as before, C. R. crowned at the ſides.

(Fig. 9.) CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FR. ET HIB. R. King's head crowned, buſt reaching to the edge of the piece; XX. behind for the value.

(*R.*) IVSTITIA THRONUM FIRMAT. A leaved thiſtle crowned.

(Fig. 10.) CAR. D. G. SCOT. AN. FR. ET HIB. R. King's head crowned, contained within the circle of legend; II. behind the head.

(*R.*) IVST. THRONUM FIRMAT. Scots arms crowned.

(Fig. 11.) CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FR. ET HIB. R. King's head crowned as before, but reaching to

the edge of the piece; XL. behind the head.

(*R.*) SALUS REIPUB. SUPREMA LEX. A leaved thiſtle crowned.

(Fig. 12.) CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FR. ET HIB. R. King's head crowned as before, reaching without the circle of legend.

(*R.*) IVST. THRONUM FIRMAT. Scots arms crowned.

(Fig. 13.) CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FRA. ET HIB. R. King's head crowned, contained within the circle of legend; XX. behind the head, as in No 9.

(*R.*) IVSTITIV. THRONUM FIRMAT. A leaved thiſtle crowned.

(*Fineneſs*, &c.) Exactly ſimilar to that of the laſt reign, viz. eleven ounces two penny-weight fine ſilver, and eighteen penny-weight Alloy.

(*Varieties.* (Pl. XI.) The crown and half crown, No 6. and 7. The ſhilling and ſixpence, No 8. and 10. The two-pence, No 9. was current in both kingdoms. No 11. and 12. are alſo the crown and half crown.

(Pl. XII.) No 1. and 4. the ſhilling. No 2. 3. and 5. ſixpences. No 6. and 8. are the noble or half merk. No 7. and 11. are the 40 pennies, or quarter merk. No 9. and 13. the twenty pennies. No 10. and 12. pieces of two ſhillings.

CHARLES

CHARLES II.

SON to Charles I. by Henrietta Maria, daughter to Henry IV. of France. He was born the 29th of May 1630, and ſucceeded to the crown in 1660. The various incidents of this reign are known to every perſon; therefore I ſhall only take notice that he died in February 1684.

(*Type.*) The preſs was in this reign firſt introduced into Scotland, in the coining money, in the ſame manner as in England, except the graining on the edges of the ſmaller pieces, or the letters on the large. In the four firſt, No 14. 15. 16. 17. the King's buſt regards the right, laureated, with long flowing hair, and cloathed in the Roman manner, with the George pendent from the breaſt. In the firſt five of plate 13. the head regards the left, alſo laureated, but the body cloathed in a different manner.

(Fig. 14.) CAROLUS II. DEI GRA. The King's buſt regarding the right, head laureat with long flowing hair, the breaſt cloathed after the Roman manner, an F. below the buſt*; a leaved thiſtle after Carolus.

(*R.*) MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX, 1670. The arms in four ſeparate ſhields, the value LIII. in the

* Thoſe with F. were ſtruck by John Faulkener of Balmaker, the Maſter, or James Faulkener of Plaiſley the warden of the mint.

the centre; in the angles betwixt the ſhields are two C's cyphered and crowned.

(Fig. 15.) CAROLUS II. DEI GRA. King's buſt as before.

(*R.*) MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX, 1673. The arms, &c. as before, XXVI. in the centre.
8

(Fig. 16.) CAROLUS II. DEI GRA. King's buſt as before.

(*R.*) MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX, 1669. The arms, &c. as before, the value XIII. in the centre.
4

(Fig. 17.) CAROLUS II. DEI GRA. King's buſt as before.

(*R.*) MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX, 1672. The arms as before, the value VI. in the centre.
8

(Pl. XIII. Fig. 1.) CAROLUS II. DEI GRA. King's buſt regarding the left, laureated; the breaſt covered with a looſe garment; the letter F. before the breaſt.

(*R.*) SCO. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX, 1682. The arms in four ſeparate ſhields crowned, in the centre two C's cyphered; a leaved thiſtle in the angles betwixt the ſhields.

(Fig. 2.) CAROLUS II. DEI GRA. King's buſt as before.

(*R.*)

1

Charles II Dollar

2

Charles II Half Dollar

3

Charles II ½ Dollar

4

Charles II 1/10 Dollar

5

Charles II ¼ Dollar

Ia.s VII

6

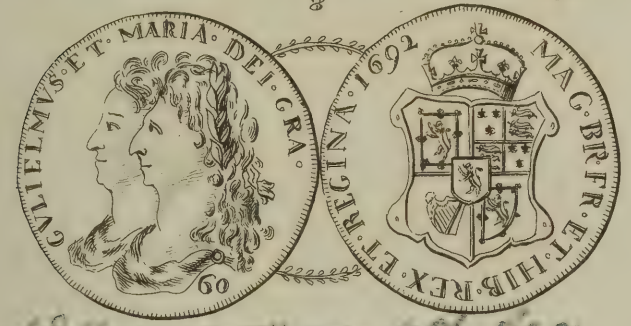
James II Half Piece

7

James II 10th Piece

Wil.m & Mary

8



William & Mary Elf. Piece

9

William & Mary 40th Piece

10

William & Mary
20th Piece

11

William & Mary
5th Piece

12

William & Mary
10th Piece

A. de Cardonnel Fecit

(*R.*) Sco. Ang. Fr. et Hib. Rex, 1681. The arms as before.

(Fig. 3.) Carolus II. Dei Gra. King's buſt as before.

(*R.*) Sco. Ang. Fr. et Hib. Rex, 1680. The arms as before.

(Fig. 4.) Carolus II. Dei Gra. King's buſt as before.

(*R.*) Sco. Ang. Fra. et Hib. Rex, 1681. A St Andrew's croſs, having a crown in the centre, and a thiſtle, roſe, fleur de lis, and harp, in the angles.

(Fig. 5.) Carolus II. Dei Gra. King's buſt as before.

(*R.*) Sco. Ang. Fr. et Hib. Rex, 1677. The arms as in No 3.

(*Sorts.*) No 14. 15. 16. and 17. of Plate 12th are the four merks, two merks, one merk, and the half. Of Plate 13th No 1. 2. 3. and 5. are the dollar, its half, quarter, and half quarter. No 4. is a three ſhilling and ſixpence piece.

(*Weight.*) The weight of the dollar is 4 penny-weight 12 grains, the different diviſions of it in proportion. The ſtandard ſilver of thoſe coins was computed at three pounds four ſhillings Scots, and bore currency for twenty-eight ſhillings, fourteen ſhillings, ſeven ſhillings, and three ſhillings and ſixpence.

JAMES

JAMES VII. 1684,

SECOND ſon of King Charles I. by Henrietta, daughter to Henry IV. of France, ſucceeded to the throne in 1684, on the death of his brother. He reigned four years, and then abdicated the throne.

(*Type.*) The King's buſt laureated, regarding the right with a looſe garment round the breaſt. The only two coins that he ſtruck were the 40 ſhillings, and 10 ſhillings. The reverſe of the firſt has the royal arms in one ſhield crowned, on the other the arms are in four ſeparate ſhields crowned, a St Andrew's croſs in the centre, with the thiſtle, roſe, fleur de lis, and harp, in the angles betwixt the ſhields.

(Fig. 6.) IACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA. King's buſt laureated, the neck cloathed with a looſe garment, 40 beneath the head to denote its value.

(*R.*) MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX, 1687. The royal arms in one ſhield crowned.

(Fig. 7.) IACOBUS DEI GRATIA. King's buſt as above, 10 beneath the head.

(*R.*) MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX, 1687. The arms in four ſeparate ſhields crowned, having a St Andrew's croſs in the centre, with a thiſtle, roſe, fleur

fleur de lis, and harp, in the angles betwixt the ſhields.

WILLIAM AND MARY, 1688.

WILLIAM Prince of Orange, was ſon of William II. Prince of Orange, by Mary Steuart, eldeſt daughter of Charles I. King of Great Britain. On the abdication of James II. in 1688, he was declared, with Mary his wife, King and Queen of England.

(*Type.*) The type of this reign has the King and Queen's head conjoined; the value of the piece is beneath their buſts. No 8. 9. 10. and 12. have on the reverſe the arms in one ſhield crowned, in the centre a ſhield with the lion. No 11. has on the reverſe the cypher of W. M. crowned. On the death of his Queen, he ſtruck a freſh coinage. His head regards the left; the value in figures below the buſt. The reverſes of the firſt four have the arms in a ſhield crowned as before. No 5. has a three leaved thiſtle.

(Pl. XIII. Fig. 8.) GVLIELMUS ET DEI MARIA GRA. The King and Queen's head conjoined; the King laureated; 60 beneath to denote the value.

(*R.*) MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA, 1692. The arms in a ſhield crowned, having the Lion in a ſhield in the centre.

(Fig. 9.) GVLIELMUS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA. The heads as the laſt; 40 beneath for the value.

(*R.*) MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA, 1691. The arms as before.

(Fig. 10.) GVLIELMUS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA. The heads as before; 20 beneath for the value.

(*R.*) MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA, 1693. The arms as before.

(Fig. 11.) GVLIELMUS ET MARIA DEI GRA. The heads as before.

(*R.*) MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA, 1694. W. M. cyphered and crowned; V. beneath for the value.

(Fig. 12.) GVLIELMUS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA. The heads as before; 10 beneath for the value.

(*R.*) MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA, 1691. The arms as in No 10.

(Pl. 14. Fig. 1.) GVLIELMUS DEI GRATIA. The King's head alone laureated, the breaſt cloathed with a looſe garment; 60 beneath for the value.

(*R.*) MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX, 1699. The arms as before.

(Fig. 2.) GVLIELMUS DEI GRATIA. The King's head as before; 40 beneath for the value.

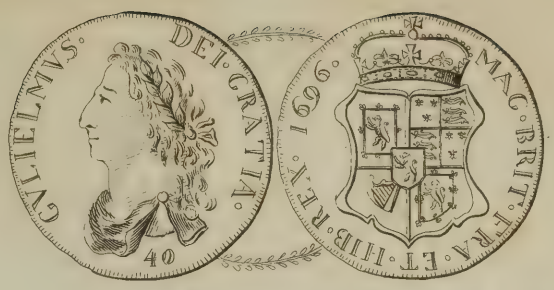
(*R.*)

WILL.

1

William III 60/- Piece

2



William III 40/- Piece

3

William III 20/- Piece

4

William III 10/- Piece

5

William III Piece

ANN.

6

Ann 10/- Piece

7

Ann 5/- Piece

A. de Cardonnel Fecit

(*R.*) MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX. 1696. The arms as before.

(Fig. 3.) GVLIELMUS DEI. GRATIA. King's head as the laſt; 20 beneath for the value.

(*R.*) MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX. 1693. The arms as before.

(Fig. 4.) GVLIELMUS DEI GRATIA. King's head the ſame; 10 beneath for the value.

(*R.*) MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX. 1695. The arms as before.

(Fig. 5.) GVL. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX. The head as before; 5 beneath for the value.

(*R.*) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET, 1697. A leaved thiſtle with three heads crowned.

ANNE, 1701.

SUCCEEDED to the crown in 1701.

(*Type.*) The type of this reign is the Queen's buſt, regarding the left. She only coined two pieces, one of ten, the other of five ſhillings.

(Fig. 6.) ANNA DEI GRATIA. The Queen's buſt regarding the left; 10 beneath, as the value.

(*R.*) MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REG. 1705. The arms of Scotland, England, and Ireland, in a ſhield, crowned.

(Fig. 7.) ANNA DEI GRATIA. The Queen's buſt, as before; 5 below as the value.

(*R.*) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET, 1705. A leaved thiſtle, with three heads crowned.

THE

THE

GOLD COINAGE,

WITH THE

BILLON OR COPPER MONEY

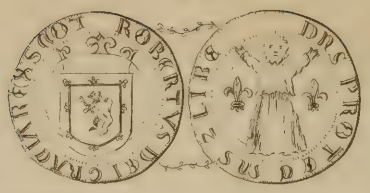
OF SCOTLAND,

From the Reign of ROBERT II. to the UNION.

Rob. II.

1

2



3

Rob.s III.

4

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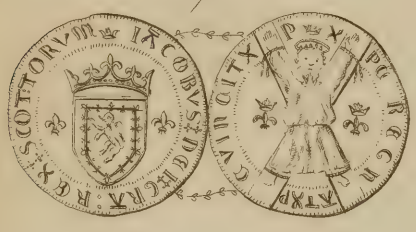

Ia.s I.

8

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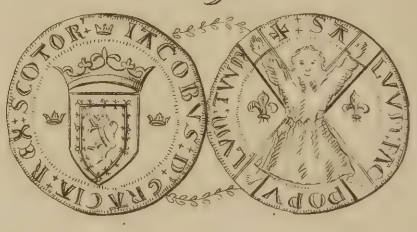

10

Ia.s II.

11

12

Ias III

13

14

15

Ias IV.

16

17

18

THE

GOLD COINAGE,

WITH THE

BILLON OR COPPER MONEY

OF SCOTLAND,

From the Reign of ROBERT II. to the UNION.

THE firſt coinage of gold in Scotland is aſcribed, by the beſt judges, to Robert II. The types of whoſe coins are the ſhield, with the arms of Scotland; the King's name and title round; the reverſe has a plain St Andrew's croſs or ſaltyre, extending to the edge of the piece, or the figure of St Andrew, the arms and legs as on the croſs, confined within the circle of the legend.

ROBERT II.

(Pl. I. Fig. 1.) ROBERTUS DEI G. REX SCOT. Q. — The royal arms in a plain ſhield.

(*R.*)

(*R.*) XPC. REGNAT. XPC. VINCIT. A ſaltyre extending to the edge of the piece; two fleur de lis, and two trefoils, in oppoſite quarters.

(Fig. 2.) ROBERTUS DEI GRACIA REX SCOT. The royal arms crowned.

(*R.*) DNS PROTEC. MS Z. LIBE. St Andrew, his arms and legs extended as on his croſs; a fleur de lis on each ſide.

(Fig. 3.) ROBERTUS DEI GRATIA REX. The royal arms in a ſhield, incloſed with a roſe of eight ſegments.

(*R.*) XPC. VINCIT. XPC. REGNAT. A ſaltyre, extending through the circle of the legend; two fleur de lis and two trefoils, in oppoſite quarters.

ROBERT III.

The type of this reign is the royal arms crowned, with the King's name and title round. The reverſe has the figure of St Andrew on his croſs.

(Fig. 4.) ROBERTUS DEI GRACIA REX. The royal arms crown-
SCOTORU.

(*R.*)

(*R.*) XPC. REGNAT. XPC. VINCIT. XPC. IMPERAT. St Andrew extended on his croſs; a fleur de lis on each ſide.

(Fig. 5.) ROBERTUS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTMU. The royal arms crowned.

(*R.*) XPC. REGNAT. XPC. VINCIT. XNMV. St Andrew, legs and arms extended as on the croſs; a fleur de lis on each ſide.

(Fig. 6.) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTTORUM. The royal arms crowned.

(*R.*) XPC. REGNAT. XPC. VINCIT. XPC. St Andrew extended on his croſs; a fleur de lis on each ſide.

JAMES I.

The type of this reign is ſimilar to the laſt. The royal arms, and St Andrew on his croſs.

(Fig. 7.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX. SCOTTORUM. The royal arms crowned, a fleur de lis on each ſide.

(*R.*) XPC. REGNAT. XPC. VINCIT. XP. St Andrew extended on his croſs; a fleur de lis crowned on each ſide.

(Fig. 8.) IACOBUS D. GRA. REX SCOTOR. The royal arms in a plain ſhield.

(*R.*) XPC. REGNAT. XPC. VINCIT. XP. St Andrew extended on his croſs; a ſmall crown on each ſide.

(Fig. 9.) IACOBUS D. GRACIA REX SCOTOR. The royal arms crowned; a ſmall crown on each ſide.

(*R.*) SALVUM FAC. POPULUM TUUM. St Andrew extended on his croſs, a fleur de lis on each ſide.

JAMES II.

The type of this King's reign is different from the former. The arms are in a lozenge ſhield, except the firſt, which has the face the ſame as before; and the reverſe St Andrew carrying his croſs in his hands. The others have a ſmall ſaltyr; in each flank a thiſtle or fleur de lis, all within an orle of ſix creſcents, the extremities enſigned with fleurs de lis, alternately a quatre foil.

(Fig. 10.) IACOBUS D. GRACIA REX SCO. St Andrew carrying his croſs in his hands.

(*R.*) SALUVM FAC. POPULUM TUV. DOE. The royal arms crowned; a fleur de lis on each ſide.

(Fig. 11.)

(Fig. 11.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX. The royal arms in a lozenge ſhield crowned.

(*R.*) SALUVM FAC. POPULUM TVUM. A ſmall ſaltyr; in each flank a fleur de lis; all within an orle of ſix creſcents, the extremities enſigned with fleurs de lis.

(Fig. 12.) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX Sc. The royal arms in a lozenge ſhield crowned.

(*R.*) SALVUM FAC. POPULUM TVUM DNE. A ſmall ſaltyr; in each flank a fleur de lis; all within an orle of ſix creſcents; the extremities enſigned with fleurs de lis; alternately a quatrefoil.

JAMES III.

The type of this diſtinguiſhes the coinage from any of the former. The unicorn ſupporting a ſmall ſhield with the royal arms; reverſe, a croſs floree, ſurmounted of a ſtar of twelve or more points, waved.

(Fig. 13.) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTO. A large unicorn ſupporting a ſmall ſhield with the royal arms, to which one of his hind legs is attached by a chain.

(*R.*) EXURGAT. DS. ET DISIPENT. INIM. E. A croſs floree, ſurmounted of a ſtar of many points, waved.

(Fig. 14.) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTR. The ſame as the laſt.

(*R.*) EXURGAT DE ET DISIPENT. INIMICI. E. A croſs floree ſurmounted of a ſtar of 12 points.

(Fig. 15.) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTORM. The ſame as No 13.

(*R.*) EXURGAT DNS ET DISIPT. INIM. E. A ſtar of 14 points, waved; the letter I in the centre.

JAMES IV.

The type of this reign is various. The unicorn, &c. as in the laſt; the King on horſeback; and St Andrew on his croſs. His coins are eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the other James's, having for the moſt part the figure 4 or IIII in ſome part of the legend.

(Fig. 16.)

IAS IV

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IAS V

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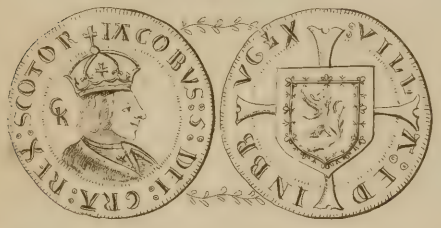

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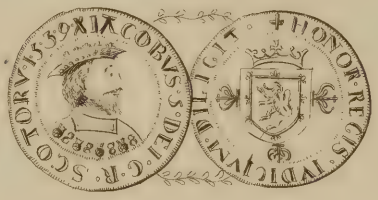

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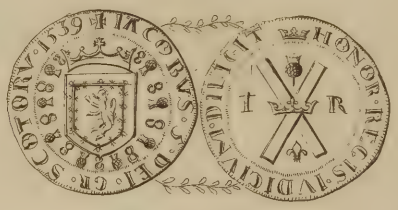

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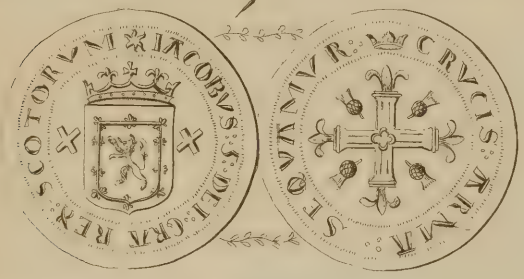

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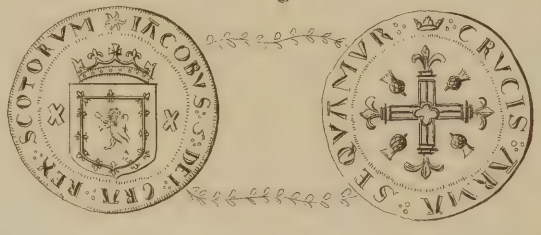

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MARY.

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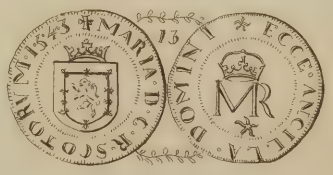

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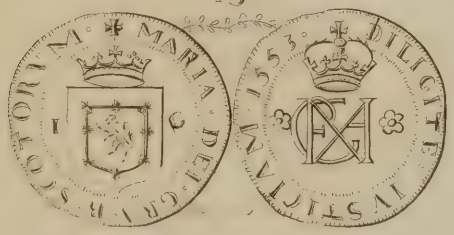

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A. de Cardonnel. Fecit.

(Fig. 16.) IACOBUS 4. DEI GRA. REX SCOTORUM. The ſame as No 14. except the hind leg not attached by a chain.

(*R.*) EXURGAT DEUS ⁊ DISIPENT INIMICI EIV. The ſame as No 14.

(Fig. 17.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTOR. The King on horſeback, in full career to the right, his ſword drawn in his right hand.

(*R.*) SALUVM FAC. POPULUM TUUM DNE The royal arms crowned, ſuppreſſing a croſs.

(Fig. 18.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTORUM IIII. The royal arms crowned, a fleur de lis on each ſide.

(*R.*) SALUM FAC. PPLVV. TVV. DNE. St Andrew extended on his croſs, a fleur de lis on each ſide.

(Pl. II. Fig. 2.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTORU. The royal arms crowned, ſuppreſſing a croſs.

(*R.*) SALVVM. FAC. POPULUM TVUM DOMINE. The King on horſeback, in full career to the left, his ſword drawn in his left hand.

(Fig. 3.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTTORUM. The royal arms crowned, ſuppreſſing a croſs.

(*R.*)

(*R.*) SALVUM. FAC. POPULUM TVUM DOMINE. The King on horſeback, as in the laſt.

JAMES V.

The type of this King's money is very different from any of the former reigns; his head, regarding the right, appears on moſt of them; the royal arms ſuppreſſing a croſs patee or floree, and different devices on the reverſe, as expreſſed below.

(Fig. 4.) IACOBUS 5. DEI GRA. REX SCOTOR. The King's head crowned with an arched crown, regarding the right; the letters C. K. behind the head.

VILLA EDINBBUG. The royal arms ſuppreſſing a croſs patee.

(Fig. 5.) IACOBUS 5. DEI G. R. SCOTORU. 1539. The King's head regarding the right, with a cap or bonnet, having a circle of gems; round the neck a collar of thiſtle heads, and SS.

(*R.*) HONOR. REGIS IVDICIVM DILIGIT. The royal arms crowned, ſuppreſſing a croſs floree.

(Fig. 6.)

(Fig. 6.) IACOBUS 5. DEI GR. SCOTORU. 1539. The royal arms crowned, encircled with a collar of thiſtle heads, and SS.

(*R.*) HONOR. REGIS IVDICIUM DILIGIT. A ſaltyr ſurmounted of a ducal coronet in the centre; betwixt the letters I. R. a thiſtle head in the upper, and a fleur de lis in the under angle.

(Fig. 7.) IACOBUS 5. DEI GRA. REX SCOTORUM. The royal arms crowned, on each ſide a ſmall ſaltyr.

(*R.*) CRUCIS ARMA SEQVAMUR. A croſs floree, and in the centre a quatrefoil; in each angle a thiſtle head.

(Fig. 8.) IACOBUS 5. DEI GRA. REX SCOTORUM. The royal arms crowned, as the laſt.

(*R.*) CRUCIS ARMA SEQUAMUR. Croſs, &c. as No 7.

(Fig. 9.) IACOBUS 5. DEI GRA. R. SCOTOR. 1540. The King's head, with a cap or bonnet, as in No 5. without the collar; a ſmall annulet behind the head.

(*R.*) HONOR. REGIS IVDICIVM DILIGIT. The royal arms crowned, ſuppreſſing a croſs floree.

(Fig.

(Fig. 10.) IACOBUS D. G. R. SCOTOR. 1540. King's head as the laſt.

(*R.*) HONOR REGIS IVDICIUM DILIGIT. The royal arms crowned betwixt I. 5.

(Fig. 11.) IACOBUS D. G. R. SCOTORUM. 1540. The King's head with a bonnet, as in No 9.

(*R.*) HONOR REGIS IVDICIVM DILIGIT. The royal arms crowned with an arched crown, betwixt the letter I. 5.

M A R Y.

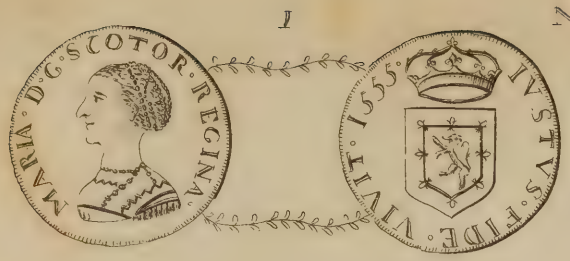
The types of this reign are very numerous; therefore, I omit particularizing them here, as they will come more properly in their place.

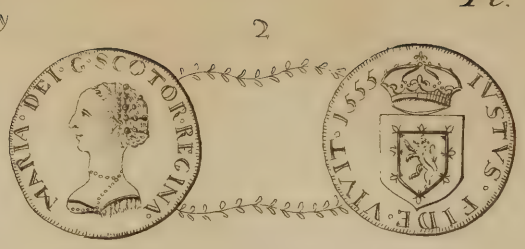
(Fig. 12.) MARIA DEI GRA. REGINA SCOTORUM. The royal arms crowned; a ſtar of five points on each ſide.

(*R.*) CRUCIS ARMA SEQVAMVR. A croſs floree, and in the centre a quatrefoil; in each angle a thiſtle head.

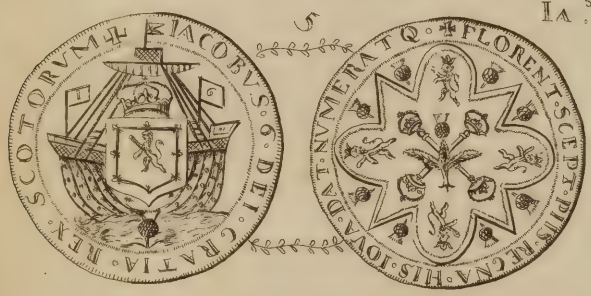
(Fig. 13.)

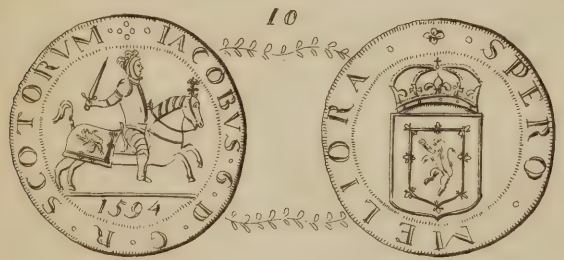
Mary

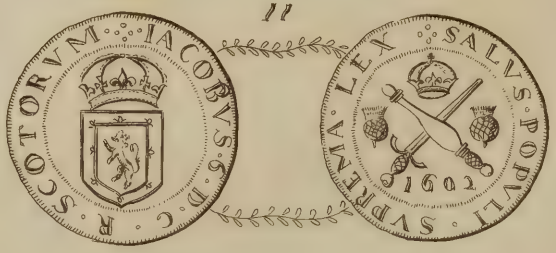




Ia^{s} VI.







A. de Cardonnel Fecit

(Fig. 13.) MARIA D. G. R. SCOTORUM, 1543. The royal arms crowned.

(*R.*) ECCE ANCILLA DOMINI. M. R. crowned, a ſtar of five points, waved beneath.

(Fig. 14.) MARIA D. G. R. SCOTORUM. The royal arms crowned, betwixt the letters I. G.

(*R.*) DILIGITE IUSTITIAM, 1553. A cypher of the word MARIA crowned, betwixt two cinquefoils.

(Fig. 15.) MARIA DEI GRA. R. SCOTORUM. The royal arms crowned, betwixt the letters I. G.

(*R.*) DILIGITE IUSTITIAM, 1553. MARIA REGINA cyphered and crowned, betwixt two cinquefoils.

(Fig. 16.) MARIA DEI G. R. SCOTORUM. The royal arms crowned, a ſtar of five points on each ſide.

(*R.*) DILIGITE IVSTITIAM, 1553. Cypher as the laſt, betwixt the letters I. G.

(Pl. III. Fig. 1.) MARIA D. G. SCOTOR. REGINA. The Queen's head in profile.

(*R.*) IVSTVS. FIDE VIVIT. 1555. The royal arms crowned.

(Fig. 2.) MARIA DEI G. SCOTOR. REGINA. The Queen's head in profile.

IVSTVS FIDE VIVIT. 1555. The royal arms crowned.

(Fig. 3.) FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. SCOTOR. DELPHIN. VIEN. The heads of Francis and Mary, regarding each other, a crown over them.

(*R.*) HORUM TVTA FIDES, 1558. Four pairs of dolphins twiſted together; over each pair a crown, and betwixt each a croſs croſslet, a ſaltyr in the middle.

(Fig. 4.) MARIA DEI GRA. SCOTORUM REGINA, 1561. A ſhield crowned; the royal arms of France, effaced on the dexter ſide by thoſe of Scotland on the ſiniſter.

(*R.*) EXVRGAT DEUS ET DISCIPENTUR INIMICI. 1561. Four M's crowned; betwixt each a thiſtle head; in the centre a ſtar of eight points.

JAMES

JAMES VI.

The type of this, like the laſt reign, conſiſts of great variety, and will be beſt underſtood by the deſcription of the coins in their order.

(Pl. III. Fig. 5.) IACOBUS 6. DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORUM. — A ſhip with two flags, one having the letter I. the other the figure 6. in the field; beneath the ſhip a thiſtle head; the royal arms crowned in the middle.

(*R.*) FLORENT. SCEPT PIIS REGNA HIS IOVA DAT NUMERAT, Q. — Two ſceptres or ſtaves placed tranſverſely, in form of a ſaltyr; both ends ornamented with a crown; in the centre a leaved thiſtle; the whole encircled with a large roſe; in the exterior ſide, betwixt the leaves, are thiſtle heads; in the interior are four lions crowned.

(Fig. 6.) IACOBUS 6. DEI GRA. REX SCOTORUM. The King's head regarding the left, a ruff about the neck, a ſmall crown over the head.

(*R.*) EXVRGAT. DE.9 ET DISSIP. INIMICI EJUS. The royal arms crowned betwixt 15.—80.

(Fig. 7.) POST. 5. & 100. PROA INVICTA MANENT HEC. The royal creſt of Scotland.

(*R.*) DEUS IUDICIUM TUUM REGI DA. 1588. Four cyphers of I. R. crowned in croſs; the letter S. in the centre.

(Fig. 8.) POST 5. & 100. PROA INVICTA MANENT HEC. The royal creſt of Scotland.

(*R.*) DEUS IUDICIVM TUVM REGE DA. 1584. Cyphers as the laſt.

(Fig. 9.) IACOBUS 6. D. G. R. SCOTORUM. The King in profile regarding the right, having a high crowned hat; behind the head a thiſtle flower.

(*R.*) TE SOLUM VEREOR, 1592. A lion ſejant guardant holding a ſceptre; above, in a cloud, the word IEHOVAH in the Hebrew character.

(Fig. 10.) IACOBUS 6. D. G. R. SCOTORUM. The King armed cap-a-pie on horſeback in full career; the Scottiſh lion on the

Ja.s VI

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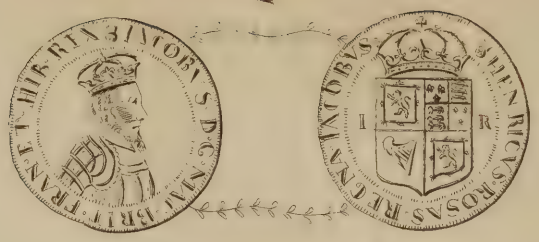

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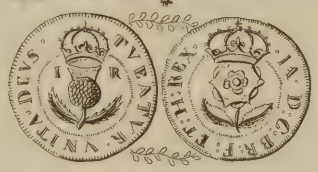

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Car.s II.

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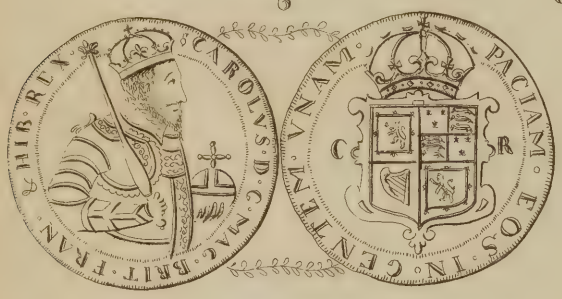

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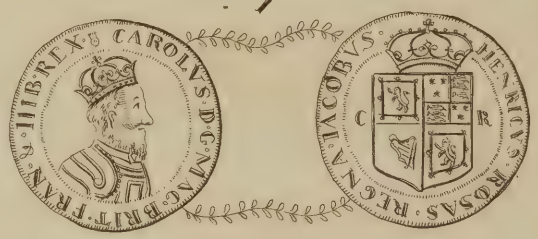

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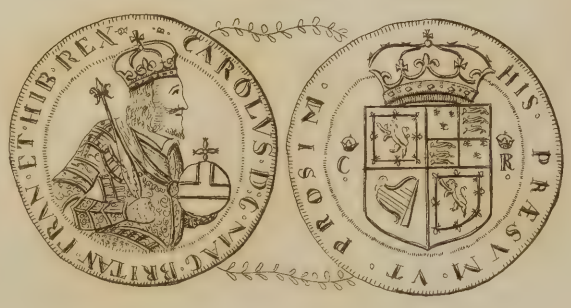


Wil

14

A. de Cardonnel Fecit

the horſe's capariſon; beneath 1594.

(*R.*) SPERO MELIORA. The royal arms crowned.

(Fig. 11.) IACOBUS 6. D. G. R. SCOTORUM. The royal arms crowned.

(*R.*) SALUS POPULI SVPREMA LEX. A ſword and ſceptre in ſaltyr; in chief a crown; in the flanks two thiſtle flowers, and in baſe the date 1602.

(Fig. 12.) IACOBUS 6. D. G. R. SCOTORUM. The King on horſeback, as in No 10.

(*R.*) SPERO MELIORA. The royal arms crowned.

(Fig. 13.) IACOBUS 6. D. G. R. SCOTORUM. The royal arms crowned.

(*R.*) SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX. The ſword and ſceptre in ſaltyr, as in No 11.

(Pl. IV.) This plate exhibits the coinage of James VI. after his acceſſion to the throne of England, as alſo thoſe of Charles I. and William; Charles II. having coined no gold in Scotland.

(Fig. 1.) IACOBUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. & HIB. REX. The King's buſt in a coat of mail, regarding the right; on his head an arched crown; in his right

right hand a ſceptre, in his left he bears a globe with a croſs at top.

(*R.*) FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM VNAM. The Scottiſh Britiſh arms crowned, viz. Scotland in the firſt and fourth quarter, France and England quarterly in the ſecond quarter, and Ireland in the third. On the ſides the letters I. R.

(Fig. 2.) IACOBUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King's head in profile crowned.

(*R.*) HENRICUS ROSAS REGNA IACOBUS. The Scottiſh Britiſh arms crowned; the letters I. R. at the ſides.

(Fig. 3.) I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. The King's head in profile crowned.

(*R.*) TVEATUR VNITA DEUS. The Scottiſh Britiſh arms crowned.

(Fig. 4.) IA. D. G. BR. F. ET H. REX. A roſe crowned.

(*R.*) TVEATUR VNITA DEUS. A leaved thiſtle crowned betwixt the letters I. R.

(Fig. 5.) IA. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX The King's head in profile crowned.

(*R.*)

(*R.*) HENRICUS ROSAS REGNA IACOBUS. The Scottiſh Britiſh arms crowned, betwixt the letters I. R.

CHARLES I.

(Fig. 6.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King's buſt crowned, ſimilar to No 1.

(*R.*) FACIAM EOS IN. GENTEM VNAM The Scottiſh Britiſh arms crowned, as in No 1. C. R. at the ſides.

(Fig. 7.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King's head in profile crowned.

(*R.*) HENRICUS ROSAS REGNA IACOBUS. The Scottiſh Britiſh arms crowned, betwixt the letters C. R.

(Fig. 8.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King's head in profile, crowned.

(*R.*) HENRICUS ROSAS REGNA IACOBUS. The Scottiſh Britiſh arms crowned betwixt the letters C. R.

(Fig.

(Fig. 9.) CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET HIB. REX. King's head crowned in profile, regarding the left.

(*R.*) VNITA TVEAMUR. The Scottiſh Britiſh arms crowned, betwixt the letters C. R. alſo crowned.

(Fig. 10.) CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. King's head crowned as the laſt.

(*R.*) VNITA TVEAMUR. The Scottiſh Britiſh arms crowned.

(Fig. 11.) CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. King's head crowned, as in the laſt.

(*R.*) VNITA TVEAMVR. The Scottiſh Britiſh arms crowned, betwixt the letters C. R. alſo crowned.

(Fig. 12.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRITAN. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King's buſt crowned, as in No 6.

(*R.*) HIS PRÆSUM UT PROSIM. The Scottiſh Britiſh arms crowned, betwixt the letters C. R. alſo crowned.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM.

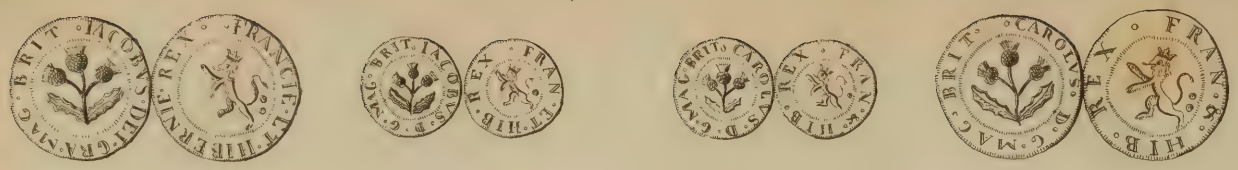
(Fig. 13.) GVLIELMUS DEI GRATIA. The King's head in profile, laureated, regarding the left; below, the ſun riſing out of the ſea.

(*R.*) MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX. 1701. The Scottiſh Britiſh arms crowned betwixt the letters W. R.; ſuppreſſed in the centre by the Scottiſh ſhield.

(Fig. 14.) GVLIELMUS DEI GRATIA. The King's head as in No 13.

(*R.*) MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX. 1701. The arms as in No 13.

1 Jac. VI. 2 3 Car.s II. 4



Car.s II

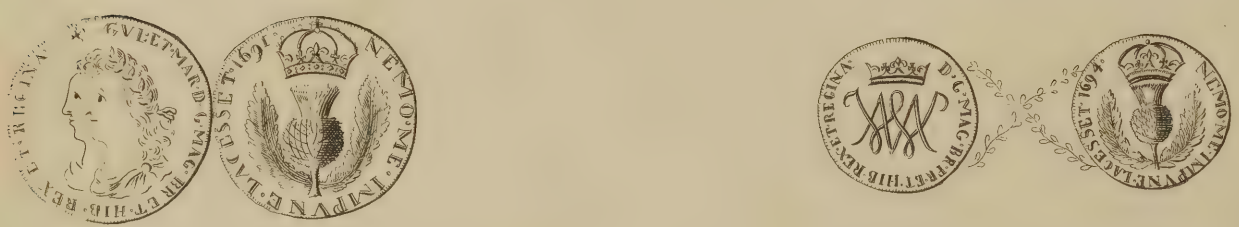
5 6 7

Car.s II.

8 9

Wil.s & Mar.

10 11



Wil.s

12 13

A. de Cardonnell Excit

BILLON OR COPPER.

THE firſt Billon, or copper coinage, I aſcribe to James II. for the reaſon which I have given in my Introduction to this Work. Of this King's money I have inſerted four varieties.

(Pl. I. Fig. 1.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX Sc. The King's head full faced and crowned; an annulet on each ſide of the neck.

(*R.*) VILLA DE EDINBURGH. A croſs extending to the edge of the piece; three pellets in each quarter; a trefoil in the centre of each three.

(Fig. 2.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX Sc. The King's head, as the laſt, without the annulets.

(*R.*) VILLA EDINBURGI. A croſs as the laſt; two fleur de lis and two crowns, in oppoſite angles.

(Fig. 3.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. SC. REX. The King's head as the laſt.

(*R.*) VILLA DE EDINBURG. Croſs as before; three pellets in each quarter; an annulet placed betwixt the outer two.

(Fig. 4. IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTO. The royal arms in a roſe of four ſegments; a ſmall crown in chief and at the ſides.

(*R.*) VILLA DE EDINBURG. An orle of four creſcents, the extremities enſigned with trefoils; betwixt each a ſmall crown; a ſaltyr in the centre.

(Fig. 5.) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTORUM. The royal arms as the laſt.

(*R.*) VILLA DE EDINBURGH. An orle of four creſcents, &c. as the laſt.

JAMES III.

(Fig. 6.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTTORUM. The royal arms as before.

(*R.*)

(*R.*) VILLA DE EDINBURG. An orle as before; in the outer circle two ſmall crowns, and two ſmall ſaltyrs in the oppoſite ſides; a ſpurrevel in the centre.

JAMES IV.

(Fig. 7.) IACOBUS 4. DEI GRA. REX SCOTORUM. The royal arms as before.

(*R.*) VILLA DE EDINBURG. An orle, &c. as in No 5.

JAMES V.

(Fig. 8.) IACOBUS D. G. REX SCOTORUM. A thiſtle head crowned betwixt the letter I and 5.

(*R.*) OPPIDUM EDINBURGI. A ſaltyr ſurmounted in the centre of a ducal coronet; on each ſide a fleur de lis.

(Fig. 9.) IACOBUS D. G. REX SCOTORUM. A thiſtle head crowned as before.

(*R.*)

(*R.*) OPPIDUM EDINBURGI. A ſaltyr as the laſt.

M A R Y.

(Fig. 10.) MARIA D. G. REGINA SCOTORU. A thiſtle head crowned betwixt the letters M. R.

(*R.*) OPPIDUM EDINBURGI. A ſaltyr ſurmounted in the centre of a ducal coronet; on each ſide a cinquefoil.

(Fig. 11.) MARIA D. G. R. SCOTORUM. A thiſtle head crowned betwixt the letters M. R.

(*R.*) OPPIDUM EDINBURGI. A ſaltyr, ſurmounted in the centre of a ducal coronet; in baſe a ſtar of five points.

(Fig. 12.) MARIA D. G. REGINA SCOTORU. Thiſtle head crowned, &c. as before.

(*R.*) OPPIDUM STIRLINGI. A croſs potence, with four ſmall ones in the interſtices of it.

(Fig. 13.) MARIA D. G. R. SCOTORUM. The Queen's head, full faced, crowned.

(*R.*)

(*R.*) Oppidum Edinbur. A croſs extending to the edge of the piece; two ſmall crowns and two ſmall cinquefoils in the quarters.

(Fig. 14.) Maria Dei G. Scotor. Regina, 1557. The royal arms crowned betwixt the letters M. R.; a heart with a ſtar of five points in the centre punched in, effacing the M.

(*R.*) Servio Et Vsv. Teror, 1557. An orle of four creſcents, in each of which a ſmall crown; in the centre a croſs.

(Fig. 15.) Maria D. G. Scotor. Regina. A croſs potence, with four ſmall ones in the interſtices of it.

(*R.*) Vicit Veritas. A ſmall crown above; below the date 1556.

(Fig. 16.) Maria D. G. Scotor. Regina. The letter M. crowned.

(*R.*) Vincit Veritas. 1558. The Scottiſh lion crowned.

FRANCIS

FRANCIS and MARY.

(Fig. 17.) FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. SCOTO. D. D. VIEN. The letters F. M. crowned; a dolphin on one ſide, and a thiſtle head on the other, both crowned.

(*R.*) IAM. NON. SUNT DUO SED VNA CARO. In a ſquare, a croſs croſslet on each ſide in chief; a croſs patee in baſe; the date 1558.

(Fig. 18.) FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. SCOT. D. VIEN. The letters F. M. crowned betwixt two dolphins.

(*R.*) VICIT VERITAS. 1559. The Scottiſh lion crowned, below his fore foot a heart; in the centre a ſtar of five points.

(Fig. 19.) FRAN. ET MARIA REX REGINA FRANCOR. SCOT. The arms of France and Scotland joined and crowned.

(*R.*)

(*R.*) SIT NOMEN DNI. BENIDICTUM. 1559. A croſs floree; two ſtars of ſeven points waved, and two thiſtle heads, in oppoſite angles.

JAMES VI.

(Fig. 20.) IACOB. 6. D. G. R. SCOTO. The letters I. R. crowned.

(*R.*) VINCIT. VERITAS. The Scottiſh lion crowned; two points behind.

(Fig. 21.) IACOBUS D. G. R. SCO. The royal arms crowned.

(*R.*) OPPID. EDINB. A leaved thiſtle crowned.

(Fig. 22.) IACOBUS D. G. R. SCOTORUM. The buſt of the King bareheaded.

(*R.*) OPPIDUM EDINBURGI. Three thiſtle heads; a point in the centre.

(Fig. 23.) IACOB. 6. D. G. R. SCO. Two ſceptres in ſaltyr, ſurmounted of a leaved thiſtle.

(*R.*) OPPID. EDINB. An orle of four creſcents, the extremities enſigned with thiſtle heads.

(Fig. 24.) IACOB. 6. D. G. R. SCOTO. The letters I. R. crowned.

(*R.*) VINCIT. VERITAS. The royal arms crowned.

After the Acceſſion of JAMES VI.

(Pl. II. Fig. 1.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. MAG. BRIT. A three headed thiſtle.

(*R.*) FRANCIE ET HIBERNIE REX. Scottiſh lion crowned; two points behind.

(Fig. 2.) IACOBUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. Three headed thiſtle.

(*R.*) FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The Scottiſh lion crowned; one point behind.

CHARLES I.

(Fig. 3.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. Three headed thiſtle.

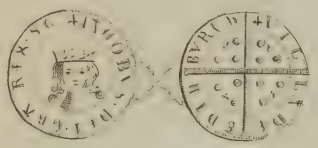
(*R.*) FRAN. ET HIB. REX. Scottiſh lion crowned; one point behind.

(Fig. 4.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. Three headed thiſtle.

(*R.*)

Ias. II

1



2

3

Ias. III

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Ias. IV

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Ias. V

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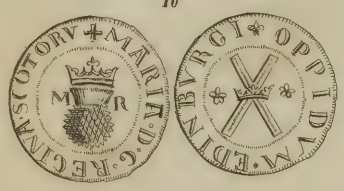
MARIA

10



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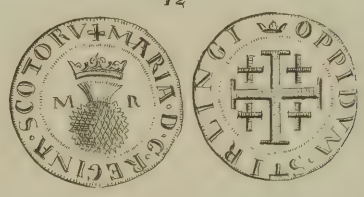

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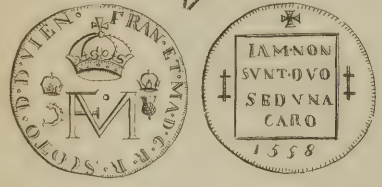
14

16

Frs. & Mas.

17



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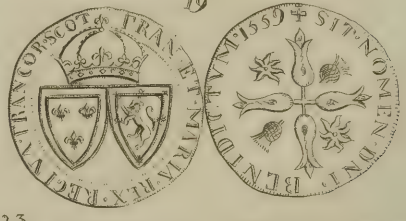

Ias. VI

20

21

22

23

24

A. de Cartennel, Sculpt.

(*R.*) FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The Scottiſh lion crowned; two points behind.

CHARLES II.

(Fig. 5.) CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FRA. ET HIB. R. The letters C. R. II. crowned.

(*R.*) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. A leaved thiſtle.

(Fig. 6.) CAR. D. G. SCT. ANG. FR. ET. HIB. R. The letters C. II. R. crowned; three ſmall lozenges beneath.

(*R.*) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. A leaved thiſtle.

(Fig. 7.) CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FRA. ET. HIB. R. The letters C. R. crowned.

(*R.*) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. A leaved thiſtle.

(Fig. 8.) CAR. II. D. G. SCO. ANG. FRA. ET HIB. REX. The ſword and ſceptre laid acroſs, crowned.

(*R.*) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. 1677. A leaved thiſtle.

(Fig. 9.) CAR. II. D. G. SCO. AN. FR. ET HIB. R. The King's head laureated, regarding the left.

(*R.*) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. 1679. A leaved thistle crowned.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

(Fig. 10.) GVL. ET MAR. D. G. MAG. BR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA. The heads of the King and Queen in profile; his head laureated.

(*R.*) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. 1691. A leaved thistle crowned.

(Fig. 11.) D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA. The letters W M. cypher-ed and crowned.

(*R.*) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. 1694. A leaved thistle crowned.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM.

(Fig. 12.) GUL. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. — The King's head in profile, regarding the left; laureated.

(*R.*) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. 1695. — A leaved thiſtle crowned.

(Fig. 13.) GUL. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX. — The ſword and ſceptre in ſaltyr, crowned.

(*R.*) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. 1695. — A leaved thiſtle crowned.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

From Biſhop KEITH's *Hiſtory of Scotland, folio, Appendix, p.* 118. *is the following act of council, E. Mortoun chancellor, &c. communicated to him by Robert Mylne writer in Edinburgh, dated* 22*d December* 1565.

The New Riall cunziet.—Q. MARY.

IT is ſtatute and ordanit be our ſoveranis Quene and Kingis Majiſties, with avyſe of the Lordis of thair Majiſties privie counſall, That thair be cunzeit ane penny of ſilver callet the *Mary Ryall*, the fynes of eleven deniers fyne, and of weicht ane unce Troie weicht, (with twa granis of remaid (allay) alſweil of weicht as fynes; havand on the ane ſyde ane palme-tree crownit; an ſchell-padoke crepand up the ſhank of the ſamyn, an axell about the tree, wrytten therein; *Dat gloria vires* the dait of the zier thairundir, with this circumſcriptioun begyning at ane thirſill, *exurgat Deus et diſſipentur inimici ejus;* and on the uthir ſyde, our ſaidis ſoveranis armis coverit, with ane cloſe crown, ane thirſill on ilk ſyde, with this circumſcriptioun begyning at ane croce directlie above the crown, *Maria et Henricus Dei gratia Regina et Rex Scotorum*; the ſaid penny to haif cours for xxx ſh. money of this realme, the twa part for xx ſh. and the third part for x ſh. all of this ſamyn fynes and prent, and of weicht equivalent; to witt, the twa part of weicht xvi deneris, and the third part viii deneris. In conſideratioun quhairof, we charge *David Foreſt* general of our cunzie, *Johne Achiſoun* maiſter-cunzeour, and all utheris officiaris of our cunzie-houſe, ilk ane in their awin office, to forge, prent, and caus be forgeit and prentit ſix peeces of weicht and fynes within their remeide, as is above ſpecifeit; and that letteris be direct for publicatioun heirof in due forme as effeirs, ſwa that nane pretend ignorance heirof.

No. II.

JAMES VI. *From the ſame book, Appendix, p.* 150.
Act of the Privy Council, Dominus Regens, Jacobus Comes de Mortoun, &c. communicated to him by the ſaid Robert Mylne, dated penult. Auguſt 1567.

New Cunzie.

IT is ſtatute and ordainit be my Lord Regent, with advis and counſall of the Lordis of ſecreit counſall, That thair be cunzeit ane penny of ſilver callit the *James Ryall*, the fynes of elevin deniers fyne, and of weicht an unce Troyis weicht, with twa grains of remeid alſweill of weicht as fynenes, havand on the ane ſyde ane ſword with ane crown upoun the ſame; on the ſide of the ſaid crown a hand putting a finger to the price of the piece, on the uther ſyde thairof the dait of the zier, half on the an ſyde, half on the uther of the ſword, with this circumſcriptoun begyning at the ſyde of the crown directlie above the ſaid price, *Pro me ſi mereor in me;* and upoun the uther ſyde our ſoveranis armis coverit with ane clois crown, and ane *I* crownit on the ane ſyde, and ane *R* crownit in lyke maner on the uther ſyde of the ſamyn, with this circumſcriptioun begynand directlie above the crown with thir titles, *Jacobus* 6. *Dei gratia Rex Scotorum;* the ſaid penny to have courſe for thretie ſchillingis money of this realme, the twa-part for twentie ſchillingis, and the third-part for ten ſchillingis, all of the ſame fynes and prent, and of weicht equivalent; to witt, the twa-part of weicht of ſixteen deniers, and the third-part of eight deniers Troyis weight. In conſideratioun quhairof my Lord Regent, with the advyis of the ſecreit counſall, in our ſoverane Lordis name, commandis and chargeis *David Forreſt* generall of his Hienes cunzie-hous, *Johne Acheiſoune* maiſter-cunzier, *Andro Henderſoun* wardane, *James Moſman* aſſay-our, and *James Gray* ſinker, and all miltaris, forgearis, and prentaris within the ſaid cunzie-hous, ilk ane in their awin office, to do thair dilligence in melting, forgeing, and prenting of the ſaid peices, as thai ſal be commandit be the generall and maiſter cuinzier thereto, according to the weicht and fynes, within thair remedis, as is above ſpecifyit; and that letteris be direct for publicatioun heirof in dew forme as effeires, ſwa that nane pretend ignorance heirin.

A thiſtle-top crowned. The Britiſh arms crowned with the garter. The roſe crowned
Surrounding them, and motto, *Honi ſoit*, &c.
God ſave the King.

No. III.

No. III.

A Proclamation for reforming ſundrie inconveniences touching the Coynes of his M. Realmes.

JAMES, by the grace of God, King of Great Britanne, France, and Ireland, defender of the Faith: To our loveds meſſingers, our ſheriffs in that part, conjunctlie and ſeverallie, conſtitute, greeting, Forſamikle as Wee, and the Lords of our ſecret counſale, having conſideration of the great hurt and prejudice that divers of our lieges have ſuſteined, and daylie ſuſteine, through the clipping, roungeing, impairing, and diminiſhing of our proper coynes of golde, both old and new, committed by numbers of avaritious and godles perſons, who, preferring their own privat and unlawfull gaine to the common weale, and all others dueties of reſpect and conſideration, brings in within this our kingdome, diminiſhes and puttes out amongſt our ſubjects all ſorts and ſpaces of golde, farre under and within the juſt weight; ſo that this our country is filled with a greate quantitie of lighte gold, which hath commoun courſe, without controlment, eſpecialie among the ignorant multitude, who are ſenslis of their own harme, and lookes no foorther but to the peece, without regairde either to weght or fynneſe: Whereas, if the receiving and delyverie of our coyne were by weght, according to the politie and ordour of others countryes, not only would the abuſe of diminiſhing of the ſaid coyne ceaſe, and be of longer continuance, but our ſubjects would be ſure to receive their paymentes in good coyne, holding weght and fynneſse. And wee being cairefull that the ſaid abuſe of diminiſhing of our coyne may be remooved, and the inconvenients following thereupon prevented and ſuffered to have no foorther courſe nor progreſse: Therefore wee, with advyſe of the Lords of our ſecret counſale, have found it meet and expedient, that in all tyme coming, after the publication hereof, our coyne of gold, old and new, of the particular ſpaces and peeces under-written, ſhall be received by weght; and that ſuch peeces ſhall be lighter then the particular weghtes, and the remedies and abaitments after ſpecified, may be lawfullie refuſed in all kynd of payments; that is to ſay, the new Engliſh peece of fyne angell gold, called the *Roſe-Ryall*, and marked on the one ſyde with the number of XXX. the remeid and abaitment ſhall not exceed three graines. In the new Engliſh peece of fyne angel-gold, called the *Spur-Ryall*, marked on the one ſyde with the number of XV. the remeid and abaitment ſhall not exceed one graine-halfe-graine. In the new Engliſh peece of fyne angel-gold, called the *angell*, marked on the one ſyde with the number of X. the remeid and abaitment ſhall not exceed one graine. In the new Engliſh peece of crowne-gold, called the *New-Unite*, marked on the one ſyde with the number of XX. the remeid and abaitment ſhall not exceed two graines. In the

new Engliſh peece of crowne gold, called the *Double-Crowne*, marked on the one ſyde with the number of X. the remeid and abaitment ſhall not exceed one graine. And in the new Engliſh peece of crowne-gold, called the *New-Britan-Crowne*, marked on the one ſyde with the number of V. the remeid and abaitment ſhall not exceed half one graine ☞. In the peece of gold called the *Unite*, or *Double-Angell*, the remeid and abaitment ſhall not exceed three graines. In the peece of gold called the *Double-Crowne*, or *Single-Angell*, the remeid and abaitment ſhall not exceed two graines: And in the peece of gold called the *Britan-Crowne*, or *Halfe-Angell*, the remeid and abaitment ſhall not exceed one grain. And to the effect all our ſubjects throughoute this our whole kingdome may have good and juſt weghts for the true weghing of all the ſaids coynes of gold, and true and upright graines for the remedies and abaitments. We, with advyſe of the ſaids Lords of our ſecret counſal, have given command, warrand, and direction to Charles Dickeſon, ſinker of our irons, to prepare and make readdie ſufficient numbers of upright and true weghts, as weel of the ſeverall peeces of gold above written, as of the remedies and abaitments, according to the patterne and warrand which he hath received from the Generall of our coyne-houſe; which weghts, compting nyne peeces for everie ſtand, according to the number of the ſeverall ſpaces of the ſaid gold, and double graines to everie ſtand, the ſaid Charles Dickeſon ſhall bee holden to ſell to our leiges at the pryce of twelfe ſhillings uſuall moneye of this kingdome for everie ſtand, and hee ſhall not exceed the ſaid pryce, as hee will be anſwerable, at his perrell. And wee, with advyſe of the ſaids Lords, diſcharges all others our leiges and ſubjects whatſomever, of all making and ſelling of any of the ſaids weghts and granes of remeid, but ſuch as ſhall bee made bee the ſaid Charles Dickeſon as ſaid is, upon whatſomever colour or pretext, under the paine of falſet, and to bee puniſhed therefore in their perſons and goods as counterfaiters of our weghts with all rigour. And fourther, to the intent our ſubjects may know upon what pryces the ſaids new peeces of gold laitlie coyned in England ſhall have courſe in this our kingdom, we, with advyſe of the ſaids Lords, declares, that they ſhall have courſe in this our kingdome, upon the ſame pryces that they ar coyned for in England, to witt, the peece of angel-gold, called the *Roſe-Ryal*, marked on the one ſyde as ſaid is with the number of XXX. for eighteen pounds. The peece of angel-gold, called the *Spur-Ryall*, marked on the one ſyde as ſaid is, with the number of XV. for nyne pounds. The peece of angel-gold, called the *Angell*, marked on the one ſyde as ſaid is, with the number of X. at the ſyde of the angell for ſix pounds. The peece of crowne-gold, called the *Unite*, marked on the one ſyde as ſaid is, with the number of XX. for twelfe pounds. The peece of crowne-gold, called the *New-double Crowne*, marked on the one ſyde, as ſaid is, with the number of X. at the ſyde of our portrait, for ſex pounds. And the peece of crowne-gold, called the *New-Britain-Crowne*, marked on the one ſyde, as ſaid is, with the number of V. for three pounds. And touching all other ſpaces of gold which are

decryed

decryed and ordained to be broght into our coyne-houſe, the owner ſhall receive in our coyne-houſe in readdie and thankfull payment for everie unce weght of gold of XXII. carrets fyne, the ſoume of threttie-nyne pounds three ſhillings fyve-pence; and for all other gold they ſhall receive payment proportionallie for ilk unce, deneir, and graine weight thereof, according to the former proclamation made thereanent, and A. B. C. delyvered to the maſter coyner for that effect.

Our will is herefore, and wee charge you ſtraitlie and commands, That incontinent theſe our letters ſeene yee paſſe, and in our name and autoritie make publick thereof, by oppen proclamation at the market-croce of our burgh of Edinburgh, and other places needful, wherethrogh none pretend ignorance of the ſame. The which to doe wee committe to you conjunctlie and ſeveralie, our full power, by theſe our letters, delivering the ſame by you duelie execut and indorſat again to the bearer. Given under our ſignet, at *Edinburgh* the twentie-fyft day of November, and of our reignes the fiftie-three and ſeventeene years 1619.

Edinbourgh. Printed by Thomas Finlaſon, his M. printer.

No. IV.

Liſt of the Acts of Parliament that are not printed.

JAMES II. Parliament 11. held 14th Auguſt 1455. Of him quha takis a falſe cuinzieour, No. 2.

Ditto 14. held 14th March 1457. Of the proviſion for money article No. 2.

JAMES III. Ditto 1. held 9th October 1466. For inbringing of money within the realme, No. 3.

Ditto 10. held 4th Auguſt 1477. Of the money, No. 2.

JAMES IV. Ditto 6. held 11th March 1503. Anent the inbringing of bulzion, No. 3.

Ditto 6. held 11th March 1503. That money cracked or flawed have courſe within the realme, No. 4.

JAMES VI. Ditto 5. held 25th July 1578. Commiſſion anent the cuinzie, No. 13.

Ditto 6. held 20th October 1579. An act anent the cuinzie, No. 3.

Ditto 8. held 22d May 1584. Approbation of the laite lay-money, No. 8.
Anent ane new cuinzie of gold, No. 9.

Ditto 11. held 29th July 1587. Commiſſion anent the cuinzie, No. 1.

Ditto 13. held 5th June 1593. Ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 6.

Ditto 14. held 8th June 1594. Ratification of the act and contract anent the cuinzie, No. 35.
Of the act anent the bulzeon, No. 36.

JAMES-

JAMES VI. Parliament 15. held 19th December 1597. Of the act of copper cuinzie, No. unmentioned, but is the 12th of the ratifications.

CHARLES I. Ditto 1. held 28th June 1633. Commiſſion of the Lords of ſecret council, anent the ſcarcitie of coyne of gold and ſilver within this kingdome, No. $\frac{4}{11}$.

Anent the frequent courſe of dollors and baſe copper money, No. $\frac{4}{18}$.

Proteſtation by his Majeſty anent the coyne, No. 5.

Commiſſion to the council anent the exchange of moneys betwixt Scotland and England, No. 8.

CHARLES II. Ditto 1. held 1ſt January 1661. Act concerning the bullion, No. 37.

N. B. This is printed.

Act for coyning of copper money, No. 142.

Act for providing a ſtock to the mint-houſe, No. 143.

No. V.

No. V.

Regiam Majeſtatem. The auld lawes and conſtitutions of Scotland, faithfullie collected furth of the Regiſter, &c. fra the days of K. Malcolm II. &c. by Sir John Skyne of Curriehill. Edinburgh, 1609, folio.

Of Engliſh Money, cap. 35.

It is ſtatute, that all the gude cunzie, or money of the King of *England*, gold and ſilver, ſal be receaved within this realme of *Scotland*, conforme to the treu valour as it gives in *England*.

The ſtatutes of King David the Secund, cap. 37. Money ſould not be tranſported furth of the realme.

It is ſtatute that the King's money, that is ſtirlin money, ſall not be carried furth of the realme, be merchants of the realme, or ſtranger merchants, clerks, or others quhatſomever, except they pay to the King for ilk pound halfe ane mark.

K. David II. the Parliament halden 6th day of Nov. the zeare of God 1347, at Scone.

New Cunzie to be ſtriken, cap. 38.

1. It is ſtatute, that new cunzie ſal be ſtriken of that mater quhilk is now brocht within the realme, and that it be equivalent, and conforme to the current money of *England* in wecht and fines.

David II. in his Parliament 1365.

2. And ane notable ſign ſal be upon it, quhereby it may be evidently knawen fra all other money alreadie ſtriken, ay and quhile in the next parliament this matter may be mair ripely adviſed.

3. And in the meane time, the Chalmerlane ſall agree, in the beſt maner he can, with the maiſter of the cunzie houſe, and the workmen anent their fees.

Striking of new Cunzie, cap. 46.

1. It is ſtatut and ordeined, that forasmekill as there is great raritie and ſkantnes within the realme, at this preſent tyme, of ſilver; that theirfoir ane new cunzie be ſtrikin, in maner following.

David II. in his Parliament 1367.

2.

2. That is, that the pund of ſilver ſall be made leſſe in wecht, ten pennie wecht; ſwa that of the pound wecht at this tyme ſall be made twentie-nyne ſhillings and foure penneis numerall.

3. Quhairof ſall be brocht into our uſe ſeven pennies.

4. And the wardane of the money ſall have ane pennie for his labours.

5. And the maiſter of the money, for himſelf, and for his workmen, and for ſic uther things, as be reaſon of his office he is oblifed to doe, ſall have ellevin pennies.

6. And ſwa remains to be takin up of the pound wecht, twenty-ſeaven ſhillings, an nyn pennies.

7. And the money quhilk ſall be ſtrikin, ſall be als gude and als fin in matir, as the money quhilk now preſentlie is ſtriken within the realme of England; or as that money, quhilk before this preſent ordinance was laſt ordeined to be made and ſtriken within this realme.

No. VI.

The laws and acts of Parliament, &c. by Sir Thomas Murray of Glendook, Edinburgh, 1681, folio.

Cap. 15. That na man have out of the realme gold nor ſilver.

1ſt Parlt. of K. James I. at Perth 1424, 26th May.

Item, It is ſtatute and ordained, that na man have out of the realme gold or ſilver, but he pay fourtie pennies of ilk pund of cuſtome to the King, under the paine of tinſel of all gold and ſilver that beis funden with him, and ten pundes to the King for the unlaw.

Cap. 16. Of ſtrangers that takis money for their merchandice.

Item, Quhat ſtrangeres that ſellis merchandice in the realme, and takis money theirfoir, he ſall have witneſſe of the hoſte of his innes, that he outher wair al ſik money for pennie worthes of this land, or els pay the cuſtome foirſaid, under the paine before written.

Cap.

Cap. 23. *Reformation and mending of the money.*

Item, The parliament hes determind and ordained, that our Lord the King gar mend his money, and gar ſtryke it in lyke wecht and finenes to the money of *England*; and this money runnand nowe to have courſe quhill the King forbid it; and that the King ſall garre ſtrike new money quhen him lykis, and thinkis it ſpeidful and profitable for the realme.

Cap. 49. *For the halding of money within the realme.*

Item, It is ordained, for the halding of the money within the realme, that na man have out of the realme gold nor ſilver, bot he pay fourty pennies of ilk pound to the King for cuſtome, under the pain of tinſel of all gold and ſilver, that beis founden with him, and ten poundes to the King for the unlaw. And what ſtranger that bringis merchandice in the realme to ſell, and takis money therefore, he ſall have witneſſing of the hoſte of his innes, that he ware all ſik money for penny worthes of this realme, or elſe paie the cuſtome foreſaide to the King, under the paine before written. And for the keeping of this ſtatute, that the King's chamberlaine-depute, or himſelf, gar ordaine in ilk towne quhair ſik ſtrangers repairis, twa ſufficient men, baith to ſee the entrie of them of ſik gudes, and to hear the reckoning of them, and to receive the Kingis cuſtome, and uther thinges that belangs thereto, and to make reckoning, and give compt thereof, at the Kingis checker.

3d Parlt. James I. at Perth, 11th day of March 1425.

Cap. 143. *Of in-bringing of Bulzeon.*

Item, It is ordained, that of ilk ſack of wooll that ſall paſſe out of *Scotlande*, and the *Scottis* merchande, gif he ſailis therewith, or the *Scottis* merchande that ſelles it to ſtrangers, ſall finde ſicker ſouertie to the cuſtomers of the portes quhair the ſchippes ſaillis, to bring hame in *Scotlande* to the maſter of the Kingis cuinzie, three ounces of bulzeon, and of a laſt of hydes as meikle as of the three ſacks of wooll, and of five *Hamburg* barrells alsmeikle as of a ſack of wool, and of uther goods that awe na cuſtom, or awe cuſtome, after the fraucht of the ſerplaith; that is to ſay it, that pays a ſerplaith in fraucht, ſall bring three ounce of bulzeon hame, under the paine of tinſel of alsmeikle bulzeon, as they ſuld bring hame to be applyed to the King: And the cuſtomers of ilk burgh ſall write all maner of gudes that enters to ſchip-buird, for the ſearching of knawlege heirof.

Parl. 13. or the general council of James I. at Edinburgh, 22d day of Oct. 1436.

Cap. 149. *That nane have out of Scotland gold, ſilver, nor jewels.*

Item, That nane have out of *Scotland* gold, ſilver, nor jewels, cuinzeit nor un-cuinziet, under the paine of eſcheit.

N. B. Skeene's collection of the Scots acts of parliament has the ſame acts and titles; but as this book is not of ſuch repute as Glendoick's collection, it was judged needleſs to tranſcribe them from that book: However, if his liſt of unprinted acts contains the mention of any act, it ſhall be mentioned in its place under the different reigns.

JAMES II.

Cap. 28. *Money ſuld nocht be carried away; falſe money; na money ſuld be ſtricken without the King's licence.*

Parl. 6. at Edinburgh, 1449.

Item, As anentis the money, it is referred to the actes maid of before, be the foure and twentie perſones choſen thereto, baith for the hame bringing of the builzeon be the merchandes, and of the new ſtraik to be maid, and the courſe thereof be the money that now runnis: And that their be maid at all portes of the realme ſtrait ſearchers to reſtreine the having out of the money, and richt ſwa upon the bordowres of the marches. And that all falſe ſtrikers of gold, ſilver, or of falſe groates, and pennies be ſearched and written for, and brought to the King to be puniſhed, as law will; and that nane tak on hand to ſtryke in time to cum, bot they that hes or ſall have command of the King under his greate ſeale.

Cap. 32. *The adviſement of the three eſtaites, touching the matter of money.*

Parl. 8. at Strivling, 25th October 1451.

Item, In the firſt, that they thinke it expedient, for divers cauſes, that they have conſiddered, and counſellis, that there be ſtricken in this realme new money, conforme eaven in weight to the money of *England*, with the whilk this realme has part of commoning; and that there be ſtrucken of the ounce of burnt ſilver, or bulzeon of that finnes, aucht groates, and of the ſam in matter and weight as eſſeiris, halfe groate, pennie, half pennie, and farding.

Item, That the ſamin new groate to be ſtricken have courſe for aucht pennies the halfe groate; for four pennies, the pennie; for two pennies, the half pennie; for ane pennie and the farding, for a half pennie.

Item,

Item, That the *Engliſh* groates, of the quhilkis aughte groates haldis an ounce, have courſe right ſwa for aught pennies the peice; and the half groate *Engliſh* conformed to the ſaid groate in weight, have courſe for four pennies; and that na *Engliſh* pennie have courſe, bot at the will of the receiver.

Item, Fra the new groate be ſtricken and proclaimed, and a ſpecial day ſet for the courſe of it, then the new groate that now runnis for ſax pennies, ſall deſcend to foure pennies, and the halfe groate to twa pennies.

Item, That the demy, the groate, and the half groate, that now runnis have their courſe that they now have, unto the time of the proclamation, and the courſe of the ſaid new money.

Item, That there be ſtricken a new penny of gold, called a *Lyon*, withe the prent of the *lyon*, on the ane ſyde, and the image of Saint *Andrew* on the other ſide, with a ſide coate even to his feete, halding the ſamin weight of the halfe *Engliſh* noble; and that the ſaid *lyon* be not taken in payment, but gif it hald the full weight of the ſaid half *Engliſh* noble: And that the ſaid new *lyon*, fra the daie that it be new cryed, have courſe, and ſall runne for ſax ſhillings aught pennies of the ſaid money; and the half *lyon* of weight, fra the daie it be cryed, and of finnes thereafter, have courſe for three ſhillings four pennies. *Item*, After the courſe of the ſaid proclamation, the demy that now runnis for nine ſhillings, ſall run then for ſex ſhillings aught pennies, and the halfe penney for three ſhillings foure pennies.

Item, The royall of *France* ſall have courſe for ſex ſhillings aught pennies, and the *ſalute*, havand the weight of the ſaid new lyon, ſall have courſe then als for ſex ſhillings aught pennies; and the crown of *France* havand a crowned *Floure-de-luce* on ilk ſide of the ſchield, that runnis now in *France* for courſeable payment, and the *Dolphin* crowne ilk ane of them havand courſe for ſex ſhillinges aught pennies; and the ryders of *Flanders* havand courſe for ſex ſhillinges aught pennies; and the *Engliſh* noble, called the *Pace*, ſall have courſe then for threttene ſhillinges four pennies, and the halfe noble thereof, for ſex ſhillinges aught pennies, and ſa the farding for three ſhillinges four pennies; and the *Flemiſh* noble that time havand courſe for twelve ſhillinges aught pennies; and all uther kind of gold havand na courſe, but as the byar and ſeller can accord.

Item, The pennies that were ſtricken by the King's cuinzeour, that is to ſay, *Robert Gray*, *John* of *Dalrympill* father himſelf, *Alexander Tod*, and *John Spethy*, ſall have courſe as they now have unto the time of the ſaid new ſtraik; and of thay pennies ſall

be tane bot twelve pennies in a pound; and all uther kindes of pennies ſtricken by *Henry Goldſmith*, and be all uther falſe cuinzeours, outher in *Innernes*, *Dyſart*, or *Forfare*, or ony uther place, ſall have na courſe fra this daie foorth, nor be received for payment.

Item, Fra the new groate have courſe for aught pennies, that the foreſaid pennies ſtricken be the ſaid Kingis cuinzeoures have na langer courſe, nor be received in payment.

Item, That this new cuinzie be ſtricken even furth-with, groate, halfe groate, and penny, unto the ſaid new groate runne for aught pennies, the ſaid new groate for twelve pennies, the halfe groate for ſex pennies, and the pennie for three pennies.

Item, That the *lyon* and halfe *lyon* be ſtricken eaven ſo furth-with, and have courſe to the ſaid time, the *lyon* for ten ſhillings, the halfe *lyon* for five ſhillings.

Item, That proviſion be maid for the gravoures of the irones, and that now incontinent traiſty ſworn men paſſe foorth, and receive all the irones of the Kingis ſtrykers, both of gold and ſilver, togidder with the letters of graving fra the gravoures, and before the King and his Councel they be deſtroyed, and the new irones that ſall be maid ſall be given within the cuinzie place.

Cap. 33. *Maiſter of the Cuinzie.*

Parl. 8. at Strivling, Oct. 25. 1451.

Item, That the maiſter of the money ſall anſwere for all gold and ſilver that ſall be ſtricken under him, quhill the wardane have tane aſſay thereof, and put it in his buiſt, and that na man ſall take the ſaid money, fra it be burled and clipped, bot at his awin lyking; and the ſaid maiſter ſall have power to chooſe all ſervandes under him to ſtricke, and to puniſh them, gif they treſpaſſe; and that the prenters and ſtrickers were na gold ſmithes, and uthers might be gotten.

Cap. 34. *That na man have out of the realme gold, ſilver, nor bulzeon.*

Item, That na man have out of the realme gold, ſilver, nor bulzeon, under the paine of eſchetting thereof; the ane halfe to the King, and the outher halfe to the taintour and taker. Nevertheleſs, becauſe that diverſe men mon paſs thro' *England* be land, or be ſea to *France*, *Flanders*, or uther countries, and na farther, upon the quhilk the King mon take ſearch oures of leill men.

Cap. 58.

Cap. 58. *The money and the gold cryed higher.*

Parl. 13. at Edinburgh, Oct. 19. 1456.

Item, As to the article belangand money, it is ſtatute, that the ordinance in the parliament maid of before, anent the inbringing of bulzeon, be better puniſhed and keiped then it hes bene in time bygane; and that there be money of uther countries cryed till have courſe in this realme, ſik as the Henry nobles of pace, to be cryed to twenty-twa ſhillinges; the *ſalute*, the *rider*, the *crowne*, the *dolphin*, to eleven ſhillinges; the *Rhemiſh* guilding to aucht ſhillinges. And, to the intent that the *demyes* that are keiped in hande have courſe and come out-throw the realme, and ſyne to remayne in the realme, and not be had out of: It it is thocht expedient, that the *demy* be cryed to ten ſhillinges, and the new *lyon* to have courſe for ten ſhillinges, as it hes, and the new groate to twelve pennies, notwithſtanding that it was ordained to have courſe for aucht pennies fra certaine time foorth, and the ſex penny groate till have courſe as it hes; and that there be cuinzied of ilk pound in ſmall pennies a ſhilling; and that the wardane ſee that that be done to the fynes of the matter that is cuinzied, as he will anſwere therefore; and that the *Engliſh* groate, and halfe groate, and penny have courſe, as they had of before; and that the Lordes and auditoures of the checker earneſtlie purway and examine the fines baith of gold and ſilver, the quhilk is preſented to them upon the checker in a buſt be the wardanes of the cuinzie; and that the cuinzeoures, under the paine of dead, neither cuinzie *demy*, nor uther that is cryed till have courſe in the land, nor zit ſex penny groates.

No. VII.

JAMES III.

Cap. 8. *That na perſons have money out of the realme, under the paine of eſcheit thereof.*

Parl. 1. at Edinburgh, October 9. 1466.

Item, It is ſtatute for the matter of money, and for the halding of the ſamin within the realme, and ordained, that na man, ſpiritual nor temporal, liege to our ſoveraine Lorde, have, nor ſend na money out of the realme, under the paine of ten pounds unremittable to the King for amerciament, and als meikle money as he takis or ſendis out of the realme. And attour, it ſall be a poynt of dittay and ſeculares to cum before the Kingis juſtice-depute in that part to be limite and ordained by his Hieneſſe, of fifteen days proclamation; and gif they be foundin culpable, they ſhall pay the ſaid amerciament, togidder with the quantitie of the money that is taken out of the realme: And clerkes before their ordinair and official; and gif they be founden likewiſe culpable therein,

therein, they ſall pay the ſaid amerciament, togidder with alsmeikle money as is taken out of the realme, ſaiſand moderate expences, to the availe of ane *Engliſh* noble of ilk perſon; and that clerkes ſailing or paſſing out of the realme ſall cum before their ordinar or his official, and make aith, that they ſall nouther have, nor ſend na money out of the realme, bot his ſaid expenſes; and that ſeculares ſall cum before the Kingis deputes to be limit at ilk haven, and make faith likewiſe; and quha that paſſes ſpiritual or temporal out of the realm, not givand his ſaid aithe, ſall be in amerciament to the King of five poundes, of clerkes, to be raiſed be their ordinair, and of ſeculares be his Hieneſſe.

Cap. 9. *Of money and black fardinges.*

Item, It is ſtatute for the eaſe and ſuſtentation of the Kingis lieges, and almous deede to be donete the puir folk, that there be cuinzied copper money, four to the penny, havand on the ane part the croce of *Saint Andrew*, and the crowne on the other part, with ſubſcription of *Edinburgh* on the ane part, and an R. with JAMES on the other part: And that there be cuinzied three hundreth poundes conteinand ſilver; and that they passe in payment for bread and aile, and uther merchandice, and in great merchandice to be taken xij d. in a pund; and that all uther money, gold and ſilver, have courſe as it had of before, except the new *Engliſh* groate of EDWARDIS cuinzie to have courſe among the Kingis lieges for ten pennyes, and na dearer, and the new noble of the *roſe* for twenty-five ſhillinges; and the Lordes that ſall be limited to have ſtrength of the parliament in uther cauſes, as is before written, have power to make ſik rules and ſtatutes of the ſex penny groate of the *Floure-de-luce* as they ſall think expedient for the gud of the realme.

Cap. 18. *The proclamation of money higher up.*

Parl. 3. at Edinburgh, 12th Oct. 1467.

Item, Our ſoveraine Lord the King and his three eſtaites in this preſent parliament, finds his Hienes and the hail body of the realme greatumly hurt and ſkaithed in the money of this realme, havand lower courſe than uther realmes hes about us, throwe the quhilk the cuinzie of this realme is borne out in great quantitie; for the quhilk our ſoveraine Lord and his three eſtaites in this preſent parliament, hes ſtatute and ordained, that the money of uther realmes, that is to ſay, the *Engliſh* noble, Henry and Edward, with the *roſe*, the *French* crowne, the *ſalute*, the *lew*, and the *ryder*, ſall have courſe in this realme of our money, to the value and equivalence of the courſe that they have in Flanders; that is to ſay, Edward with the *roſe* to threttie-twa ſhillinges of our money. *Item*, the auld Edward to foure marks, the ounce of the ſamin price as

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the *roſe* has courſe; the Henry noble to twentie-ſeven ſhillinges ſex pennies; the *French* crowne to twelve ſhillinges ſex pennies, the *ſalute* to threttine ſhillinges foure pennies; the *lew* to fifteen ſhillinges ſex pennies; the *ryder* to twentie-four ſhillinges; the *demy* to twelve ſhillinges; the *lyon* with the crowne to twelve ſhillinges. *Item*, The auld *Engliſh* groate ſall paſſe for ſixteene pennies; the *Borage* groate as the new groate; the new groate of Edward for twelve pennies; the ſpurred groate as the auld *Engliſh* groate, for ſixteene pennies; the *Engliſh* penny three pennies; and the new *Engliſh* penny richt ſwa; the groate of the crowne ſall have courſe for fourteen pennies. *Item*, The halfe groate ſeven pennies; the groate of the *Flour-de-luce* aucht pennies; and the quhite Scottis penny and halfe penny to have courſe as they were woont to have; and the ſtricking of the black pennies to be ceaſed, that there be nane ſtricken in time to cum, under the pain of death; and that ſtrait inquiſition be taken be all ſchireffes and baillies of burrowes, gif ony ſik ſtryking be maid, and the ſtrikers to be brocht to the King and puniſhed, as is before written; and the bringers of ſik perſones to be weill rewarded therefore, as effeirs.

Cap. 21. *Anent the lawer price of money.*

In preſence of our ſoveraine Lord and the three eſtaites in plaine parliament, ane worſhipfull clerk maiſter, *Archibald Quhite-law* Deane of *Dumbar*, ſecretar to our ſoverane Lord, in the name and behalfe of the haill clergie; and in likewiſe an honourable man, *Richard* of *Kintor* burgeſſe of Aberdene, in the name and behalfe of the haill commiſſioners of burrowes, humbly maid, requeſt, and boſoucht our ſoveraine Lord of his grace, that gif it happenis of caſe that his Hieneſſe, in times to cum, proclaimis his money to lawer price and les avail, then it is now proclaimed, that therefore ſubſidies and procuracies, cuſtoms and duties, micht be taken and payed of the money to the availe and price as they pay. The quhilk requeſt, our ſoveraine Lord, in preſence of his ſaid three eſtaites, gratiouſly and heartelie granted in all things foreſaid.

Cap. 22. *The crying up of certaine money.*

Item, It is ſtatute and ordained, that fra thyne furth the Scottis groate of the crowne, that paſt for twelve pennies of before, ſall have in time to cum courſe amang our ſoveraine Lordis lieges for fourteene pennies; and the half groate of the ſamin for ſeven pennies. *Item*, The auld *Engliſh* penny ſall have courſe effeir and to the auld *Engliſh* groate, that is to ſay, for four pennies. *Item*, In likewiſe the new *Engliſh* penny of *Edward* till have courſe effeirand to the new groate of *Edwarde*, for three pennies. *Item*, That the quhite Scottis penny have haill courſe in all payment quhill the next parliament,

Parl. 4. at Edinburgh, Jan. 12. 1467.

parliament, and then gif it needis remeid to be ſet therefore, as ſall be thoucht ſpeedefull. *Item*, That in time to cum there be tane in payment of black money, bot twelve pennies in the pound, and ſwa deſcendant proportionally as the ſumme deſcendis. *Item*, It is ordained for the hyeing of the availe of the crowned groate, and *Engliſh* pennies to be na hurte contrair the actes maid of before anent the money, but that act to ſtand in all force and effect as it was firſt maid.

Cap. 24. *Anent money till have an univerſell courſe.*

For as meikle as the Lordes of the three eſtaites, depute till adviſe upon the money, conſiders the great murmure that is paſt, becaſe of diverſities of payment within the realme, throw the intaking of rentes be the auld payment, and giving out againe be the ſamin price; conſidering als that the pennyworthes ar riſen with the penny, and meikle dearer then they war wont to be, that ſulde hie the money till have general courſe to the hie price, that ilk man that ſuld receive ony rentes ſulde be ſkaithed to the fourth or fifth parte of his rente, quhilk is too heavie to them in all eſtaites, and till eſchew the greater rumour hereof, and for to content the commounes, it is ſtatute and ordained, that the money fra thine foorth have univerſall courſe throw-out the realme. And als it is ordained, that the actes and ſtatutes maid upon the in-bringing of bulzeon within the realme, and als the keiping of money within the realme, be obſerved and keiped, under richt ſair and heavie paines, and richts ſwa uther ſtatutes maid for keiping of the ſamin, that it pas not out-with the realme. *Item*, It is ordained, that unto the time it be adviſed be the wiſeſt of the realme, and them that underſtandis them beſt therein, depute thereto, and at great laſour, as effeiris, to diſpone the money as ſall be ſeen maiſt ſpeedefull for the profite of the realme, that in the meane time fra this foorth the *Scottis* money, that is to ſay, the *demy*, the *lyon*, the groate of the crowne, and the groate of the *Floure-de-luce*, and the ſmall penny, and the farding ſall have the ſamin courſe that they had before the firſt proclamation maid in parliament in the moneth of October; that is to ſay, the *demy* and the *lyon* ten ſhillinges; the groate of the crowne twelve pennies; the *Floure-de-luce* ſex pennies and a halfe penny; and for the money of uther realmes to draw it within the realme, they ordained it to have courſe; the *Engliſh* noble of the *roſe*, and the auld *Edwarde*, keipand pace for twentie-aucht ſhillinges; the noble of *Henry* twentie-four ſhillinges; the *lew* fourteene ſhillinges; the *French* crowne eleven ſhillinges; the *ſalute* and the *ryder* till have courſe as they zeid before; and the auld *Engliſh* groate threttene pennies; and the new *Engliſh* groate elleven pennies; the *Engliſh* penny three pennies; the ſpurred groate threttene pennies; and the Scottis pennies till have courſe as they had of before; and of the fardinges to take twa ſhillinges in the pund. And attour it is ordained, that gif ony man has maid ony obligations or contractes ſen the laſte parliament, or lent, or boucht, or

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ſauld ſen the ſaid time, they ſall paye with ſik like money, and ſik like value as it had conrſe in the time quhen they maid their contract, borrowed or lent, bocht or ſauld; and this priviledge till indure to them quhill the feaſt of Lamb-mes nixt to come, and na langer for their payment, and to outred their ſelfe.

Cap. 41. *That na deniers of France, cortes nor mailzies be tane, nor brocht hame.*

Item, It is ſtatute and ordained, that there be na *deniers* of *France*, *mailzies*, *cortes*, *mites*, nor nane uther counterfaictes of black money, be tane in payment in this realme, bot our ſoveraine Lord's awin black money, ſtricken and prented be his cuinzeoures, under the paine of death; and that na maner of perſon bring into this realme ony ſtrang black money of other realmes, or counterfit the King's money, under the paine of death, as ſaid is: And attour in time cumming, that na man take in payment, nor offer in payment, ony black money, bot of our ſoveraine Lordis awn cuinzie; for quha that they be founden with ſal be debitour for them. Parl. 5. at Edinburgh, Nov. 23. 1469.

Cap. 47. *Anent the money, and crying down of the allayed groate to ſex pennies.*

Item, As tuitching the mater of the money, ſen the mater is greate and tuitchis the haill bodie of the realme in great neareneſſe, and that the Lordes here preſent cannot haſtily be adviſed to take a final determination thereof, it is ſtatute and ordained, that the money have courſe as it dois now unto the continuation of this parliament; and the Lords that ſall have power in all uther maters for the commoun gude of the realme at that time, to adviſe, determine, and conclude upon the ſaid mater of the money that now runnis. And in likewiſe, gif it be ſeene ſpeedeful to make innovation of ony new money, outher gold or ſilver, the ſaidis Lordis ſall have power to adviſe and conclude thereupon: And as anentis the new allayed groate of ſeven pennies, it is ordained be our ſoveraine Lord, that fra thine foorth it have courſe for ſex pennies, and the halfe groate of the ſamin for three pennies; and the cuinzie and courſe thereof to be continned, quhill the continuation of the next parliament. Parl. 6. at Edinburgh, May 6. 1471.

Cap. 51. *Of money and bulzieon.*

Item, Anent the matter of money, and in-bringing of bulzieon, it is ſtatute and ordained, that the actes and ſtatutes maid of before, anent the in-bringing of bulzieon, Parl. 7. at Edinburgh, May 9. 1474.

ſall be obſerved and keiped; that is to ſay, of ilk ſerplaith twa ounce of burnt ſilver, and of uther gudes effeirand thereto; of the laſt of hides, foure ounce, and of the laſt of ſalmond, twa ounce, and of claith and uther gudes, with this addition, that the cuſtomers ſall, or they give the cockquet to ony ſchip, take ſouertie and borrowes of ilk a merchand, for the hame-bringing of bulzieon, as ſaid is, and ſall zeirly make compt thereof in the checker; and gif the cuſtomers failzies in the taking of the ſaide ſouretie, they to be puniſhed therefore, and deprived of their office for ever; and quhat merchand that failzies herein, to pay ten pounde to the King. And becauſe the mater of money is richt ſubtile and greate, and may not richt haſtely be ſet, it is thocht ſpeedefull, that the three eſtaites commit their power to certaine wiſe diſcreet perſones, to the number of ten or twelve, to adviſe and ſet the courſe of the money, and to deviſe newe money at they thinke it maiſt expedient.

Cap. 65. Anent the in-bringing of bulzieon.

Parl. 8. at Edinburgh, Nov. 20. 1475.

Item, As anent the money, becauſe the Lordes underſtandis, that the pretermitting and ſleuth that hes bene in the execution of the actes maid for the in-bringing of bulzieon in the realme, and als the ſearching and keiping of the money fra paſſing furth of the realme, hes cauſed the great ſcantneſse of it that is now of the money throw all the land; that therefore our ſoveraine Lord ſall zit cauſe the actes and ſtatutes maid of before, baith in the in-bringing of bulzieon, and keiping of the money, be ſcharpely put to execution; and that the breakers thereof be puniſhed, after the forme of the actes made thereupon of before: And that the King now depute true and abill perſones to be ſearchoures in time to cum, that will and may do diligence for the halding in of the money, as is ſtatute of before; and that the merchandes ſall have for ilk ounce of brunt ſilver that he bringis hame to the cuinziers twelve ſhillings, and the cuinzieour of that burnt ſilver to make twelve groates of the ounce of the ſamin prent that the new groate is now, and of the new finance of the new *Engliſh* groate; and that there be ane penny and ane half penny of ſilver maid of the ſamin finance, according to the new groate, and that penny to have courſe for three pennies.

Cap. 66. That nouther ſilver nor gold be put to the fyre.

Item, Becauſe it is weill knawen, that all cunzied money, baith ſilver and gold, put to the fire to be maid bulzieon to uther new money, is miniſhed, waſted, and deſtroyed in the tranſlation be the fyre, incurris great ſkaith in hurt of the King and all his lieges, and ſuld not be ſuffered in time no cum; it is therefore ſtatute and ordained, that fra thine forth nouther ſilver nor gold that bearis prent and forme of cuinzie, that

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it be in any wiſe molten or put to the fire be the King's cuinzeoures, or be gold-ſmithes to ony warke, without ſpecial licence or charge of the King; bot all gold and ſilver that is cunzied and has prent, be obſerved and halden haill to pas amangſt the Kingis lieges, as he ordained it to have cours.

Cap. 68. *That the money and gold be cryed up higher.*

Item, It is ſtatute and ordained, for the great ſcantnes and want of gold that is within the realme, throw having out of the ſamin, becauſe it ſtandis heir in a lawer price then it does in uther cuntries; it is ſtatute and ordained, that the gold have courſe in time to cum in this wiſe; that is to ſay, the *roſe* noble to xxxv ſhillinges, the *Henry* noble to xxxj ſhillinges, the *angell* to xxiij ſhillinges, the *French* crowne to xiij ſhillinges iiij pennies, the *demy* to xiij ſhillinges iiij pennies, the *Scottis* crowne to xiij ſhillinges, the *ſalute* to xv ſhillinges ſex pennies, the *lew* to xvij ſhillinges ſex pennies, the *ryder* to fifteene ſhillinges ſex pennies, and all uther gold to paſſe after the fines and weicht, and at the pleaſance of the giver and the taker; and that all ſilver money have courſe ſik-like in time to cum, as it hes this day.

Cap. 93. *Of the money; the warden's office; of bulzieon.*

Item, It is ſtatute and ordained be our ſoveraine Lord and his three eſtaites in this preſent parliament, that a fine penny of gold be ſtricken of the wecht and finnes of the *roſe* noble, and a penny of ſilver to be equal in finnes to the auld *Engliſh* groate, and ten of them to make ane ounce of ſilver, and to have courſe and paſſe for fourteene pennies; and there ſall be alſwa ane halfe groate of the ſamin, and the ſaid penny of gold to have courſe and pas for threttie of the ſaid groates; and ane uther penny of gold to be of the ſamin prent, and to have courſe for xx of the ſaid groates; and the thrid penny of gold to have paſſage for x of the ſaid groates; and the ſaid penny of golde to have ſik prent and circumſcription as ſall be adviſed be the Kingis Hieneſſe; and all uther money to be conformed equally thereafter; and that our ſoveraine Lord ſall limit a wiſe man, that hes knowledge in the money to be wardene thereof, and to examine and aſſaie the finnes of the ſaid gold and ſilver, after the forme and rule maide in parliaments before, the wardene and the cuinzioures havand ſik like fees for their laboures, as they had in our ſoveraine Lordis fathers and grandſchirs times, and ſik-like profite to cum to the Kingis Hieneſſe of the cuinzie; and for the inbringing of bulzieon, the merchandes ſall, for the gud of the realme, bring in of ilk ſerplaith of wool, ſkin, hydes, and claith, and of ilk laſt of ſalmond effeirand thereto, foure ounce of burnt ſilver; and they ſall have for ilk ounce ten of the ſaid groates.

Parl. 13. at Edinburgh, Februar 24. 1483.

Cap. 97. The crying downe of the new plackes.

Our ſoveraine Lord, of his ſpecial grace, and at the requeſt and deſire of the Lords of the three eſtaites in his parliament, havand conſideration of the great diſtreſs that now proceedis amangſt his lieges in default of victualles and all uther merchandice and gudes that is put to derth, and raiſed and put to exceedand price, and halden and abſtracted fra mercats, throw occaſion of great quantitie of falſe counterfeit money, plackes, ſtricken in cuinzie of lait be falſe cuinzeoures, not allanerly within this realm, but als out-with the realme ſa ſubtillie, and in ſik forme of mettle, that it is unpoſſible to diſcerne and knaw the trew fra the fals; that therefore his Hienes moved of pietie, and of his grace, as ſaid is, and for ſafety of his people, eſchewing of dearth, and mony uthers inconvenients, hes ordained to ceaſe the courſe and paſſage of all the new plackes laſt cuinzied, and gar put the ſamin to the fire, and of the ſubſtance that may be fined of the ſamin, to gar make ane new penny of fine ſilver, like the fourteene penny groate ordained of before, quhilk is of fines to the *Engliſh* groate, and ten of them to make ane ounce. And in part of relieving of his people, that they ſall not tine all the ſummes that they have of the ſaidis plackes, his Hienes hes cauſed *Thomas Tod* and *Alexander Levingſtoun* to receive, grant, and take upon them all plackes, baith trew and fals, that is within his realme, fra quhatſumever perſones that will bring or ſend them to the ſaidis *Thomas* and *Alexander*, betwixt this and the laſt day of May *incluſive*, and to give therefore ij pennies for ilk placke, that is to ſay, a xiv d. groate for ſeven of the ſaid plackes, or ony uther payment that will impleis the partie receivand: And the ſaidis *Thomas* and *Alexander* ſhall find ſourtie to the perſones that they receive the money fra to make them payment, as ſaid is, gif ſourtie be deſired of them: And that the latter payment ſall be maid to all perſons be the laſt day of September nixt to cum.

No. VIII.

JAMES IV.

Cap. 2. That a fine penny of gold, and ane uther of ſilver be ſtricken; of the wardens of the cuinzie.

Parl. 1. at Edinburgh, Oct. 6. 1488.

Item, It is ſtatute and ordained be our ſoveraine Lord and his three eſtaites in this preſent parliament, that a fine penny of gold be ſtricken, to be of weicht and fines to the

the *roſe* noble, and ane penny of ſilver to be equal to the auld *Engliſh* groate, and ten of them to make an ounce of ſilver, and to have courſe and gang for fourteene pennies, and that there ſall be ane halfe groate of the ſamin; and the ſaid penny of gold to have paſſage and gang for threttie of the ſaidis groates; and ane uther penny of gold to have courſe and gang for twentie of the ſaidis groates of the ſamin prent; and the third penny of gold to have paſſage for ten of the ſaidis groates of the ſamin prent; and the ſaidis pennies of gold and ſilver to have ſik prent and circumſcription as ſall be adviſed be the Kingis Hieneſſe; and all uther money to be equally conformed thereto: And our ſoveraine Lord ſall limit ane cuinzeoure thereto, as *Alexander Livingſtoun*, and a wiſe and leill man, that has knawledge in the money, to be warden thereof; that is to ſay, *James* of *Creichtoun* of *Ruchvendaun*, for the ſpace of a zier, to examine and eſſay the ſines of the ſaid gold and ſilver, after the forme and rule maid in the parliament of before; the ſaidis wardene and cuinzioures havand ſiklike fee for their laboures as they had in the time of our ſoveraine Lordis progenitoures, and ſicklike profits to cum to the Kingis Hieneſſe for the ſaid cuinzie: And as for the in-bringing of bulzieon, the merchandes ſall, for the gude of the realme, bring of ilk ſerplaith of wooll, ilk laſte of ſalmonde, ilk foure hundreth claith, four ounce of brunt ſilver, of ilk laſte of hydes ſex ounce, ilk laſte of hering twa ounce, and ſicklike of all uther gudes that payis cuſtome to the King; and the merchandes thereof ſall bring bulzieon effeirand thereto: And attour, the merchandes that bringis hame the ſaid bulzieon, quhilkis ſall be of the ſines aforeſaid, ſall have of the ſaid cuinzie, and to be payd by the wardene, twelve ſhillinges for ilk ounce; and the ſaid wardene ſall furniſh the cuinziour of bulzieon, and the irons to be put in keiping, and to receive it that is cuinzied to the changeour thereof, and pay the merchandes for the ſaid bulzieon, and to take an aſſay of gold and ſilver that ſall be ſo cuinzied, as is aforeſaid, to be keiped and examined zierly at the checker, and there to be maid compt of ſa mony ounces as is cuinzied in the zeir, baith of gold and ſilver; and the cuſtomers, at their compts making, to be charged with ſa mony ounces, and utheris gudes, as is abone written in the ſamin forme; and to be diſcharged of ſa farre, as they deliver to the ſaid wardene and cuinzieoures; and that all merchandes that beis foundin culpable in the breaking of this ſtatute, ſall pay to our ſoveraine Lorde the double availe of the ſaid ounces of bulzieon, according to the ſerplaith and gudes abone written; and that all uther money, gold and ſilver, ſall have courſe to the availe, as it is now.

Cap. 14. *Anent the ſailing of merchands; of bulzion.*

Anent the acte of ſailing of merchandes, quhilk hes bene maid of before, and that the ſamin act be now in time to cum obſerved and keiped be the merchandes, and in likewiſe

Parl. 2. at Edinburgh, Februar 15. 1489.

wiſe anent the inbringing of bulzieon, that the acte made thereupon be given and keiped in ſcharpe execution; and that the auditoures of the checker, and all uthers in time to cum, take compt of the inbringing of bulzieon ſen the time of our ſoveraine Lorde like as at mair length is conteined in uther actes maid thereupon; and that the ſaid compt be taken after the quantitie of the gudes that is cuming hame, and anent the ſailing of the ſaid merchandes, &c.

Cap. 17. *Of the money.*

Item, Anent the article of the money, it is thocht expedient be the Lords of the articles, that there be ane trew ſubſtantious man maſter of the cuinzie, quhilk ſall forge money and cuinzie to ſerve the Kingis lieges; and that cuinzie ſall be in this manner, that is for to ſay, a groat till have courſe and gang for fourteene pennies, and ten of them to wey ane ounce, and to be of the ſamin fines as the Edwarde groate of *England*, and that the ſaid cuinzieour ſall give and pay for the ounce of brunt ſilver eleven ſhillinges ſex pennies to be given, and for *Paris* ſilver, and the ſilver warke of *Bruges* ſiklike; and as for the ſilver warke of this realme quhilk is brocht to the cuinzie, that is not ſa fine, the ſaid cuinzeour ſall give and delevir therefore the very availe to the awner of the ſaid ſilver, and ſa-meikle as it is war then Paris warke, or ſilver warke of *Bruges*, to be defaulked and rebaited of the price of the ſaid ſilver; and gif the ſaid cuinzieour and the ſeller of the ſaid warke cannot agrie of the price, that there ſall be twa trew goldſmiths ſworn be their great aiths to ſee examine the ſaid ſilver warke, and the valour thereof, and to declare what it is woorth ilke ounce; of the quhilk modification and price, baith the cuinzieour, awner, and ſeller of the ſaid ſilver ſall ſtand content: And to have knawledge that the ſaid cuinzie be keiped in weicht and fines with the ſaid Edwarde groate, this ſaid cuinzieour ſall have a ſigne and taiken maid in the prenting, havand difference fra the firſt cunzie: And gif any of the new groates be foundin war in weicht and fines nor the Edwarde groate, the cuinzieour to be puniſhed therefore, and tine his life and gudes; and that to be examined and ſeene at the next parliament, and ſooner gif it pleasis the King. And becauſe it is meaned to our ſoveraine Lorde, that his gold and ſilver cuinzied in his realme, is be ignorant perſones refuſed, quhen the ſaid gold or ſilver has cracke or flaw, or be folded, it is ordained, that the ſaid gold and ſilver ſall be received be all his lieges; ſo that it keip all the wecht, and be gude trew mettel, ſuppoſe it be with cracke or flaw, or folded, as ſaid is, in all times to cum.

Cap. 37. Of refuſing of gold that is cracked.

Item, It is ſtatute and ordained, that becauſe it was ſtatute in the laſt parliament that all gold that held wecht and fines ſulde be tane in payment; and notwithſtanding the ſtatute foreſaid, they refuſe to take gold that is cracked: That therefore it is ſtatute and ordained, that all ſik gold be taken without refuſe, and quha ſa dois in the contrair ſall tine the availe of the penny be him refuſed in this wiſe, that quhair the ſaid gold beis given for debtes, the refuſer ſall tine the penny be him refuſed, and that ſall be ane ſufficient acquittance to the profferer of the ſaid debt; and gif it be given for gudes to be bocht, the refuſer ſall tine the avail of the penney that he refuſed for the ſaid gudes. Parl. 3. May 18. 1491.

Cap. 40. The trouble of the money and it be cracked.

Item, Anent the trouble and debait that is amangſt our ſoveraine Lordis lieges, of the refuſing of the money for the crackes and flawes being in the gold or the ſilver, quhilk is ſufficient of fines, and of our ſoveraine Lordis prent, and for the diverſitie of divers cuinzies of ſilver ſtricken be divers cuinzieours, the ſaid ſilver and groates beand ſufficient of fines, bearand prent of our ſoveraine Lordis ſtraik; it is be the adviſe of the Lordis of the articles charged and commanded be our ſoveraine Lorde and the eſtaites of the parliament, that all the Kingis lieges of his realme, but impediment receive and take the ſaid money, gold and ſilver, as ſaid is, for ony merchandice or victualles, or uther thing being to ſell; notwithſtanding the diverſitie of prentes of the ſtraike of ſindry cuinzeoures, alſweill the ſtrike of *Gilbert Fiſh*, quhilk the commoun people callis *Berwick*-groates, as of umquhile *Levingſtoun* and *John Currour*; and gif ony perſon or perſones refuſis the ſamin, contrair the ſtatutes maid thereupon in the laſt parliament: The haver of the ſaid money ſall cum to the officiares or baillies of the town, and ſchaw the ſaid money, quhilk beand gud and ſufficient, the officiares ſall gar him have the merchandice or penny-worthes fra the perſon that refuſis the ſaid money; and ſa meikle of gude money as he refuſis, the ſeller ſall tine to be the King's eſcheit, and deliver the penny-worthes to the byer: And gif the money that was offered, gold or ſilver, be falſe cuinzie and evil ſtuffe, ſene and underſtandin be the officiares of the towne, be the adviſe of the men havand knowledge of the money, the ſaidis officiares ſal clip and breake the ſaid falſe money and cuinzie of evil ſtuffe, gold and ſilver, ſwa that it make na mair trouble nor dis-friendſhip amangſt the Kingis lieges, and deliver the ſamin clipped money againe to the awner. Parl. 4. at Edinburgh, June 26. 1493.

Cap. 41. *That ſtrangers merchandes that cummis with ſchippes, cum to the principal town; they ſuld pay cuſtome, and carry na money away.*

Part of this act:—And the ſaid hoaſt ſall give compt to the Kingis officiares and cuſtomers quhat gudes he has foorth, effeiring to the quantitie of gudes that he entered, ſa that it ſall be clearly underſtandin, that he have away merchandice and na money; and gif ony beis foundin breaking this ſtatute, takand the money away, all the ſaid money and his uther gudes ſall be the burgeſſes eſcheit; and that the Kingis Hieneſſe depute ſearchoures thereto, quhilkis ſall ſearche the ſamin as they will ſtand therefore to his Hieneſſe, and his eſtaites.

Cap. 55. *Of the money and bulzieon.*

Parl. 5. at Edinburgh, June 13. 1494.

Item, It is ſtatutte and ordained, that our ſoveraine Lord, with adviſe of his councill, ordaine and ſtatute ane famous and wiſe man that is expert, and underſtandis the manner and faſhion of cuinzies to be maiſter of the money, and anent the ſtricking thereof, the fines and the cours, and anent the inbringing of bulizieon, and ſearching to be maid of the ſamin, and of the out-paſſing thereof off the realme; that the ſtatutes and actes maid thereupon of before be keiped; and that this maiſter of money and ſearchoures have upon them the charge of cauſing and ſoliſting of the ſaidis actes to be put to execution; and gif they be noted of in-diligence or ſleuth therein, that they be puniſhed be the Kingis gude grace, and his Lordes of council, according to their treſpaſſe, and to be deprived of their offices, and uthers put in their places; and the cuſtomers of burrowes make compt at this preſent checker, and in all times to cum, and of the inbringing of bulzieon, according to the quantitie of their merchandice paſt forth of the realme, after the forme of the ſaide actes; and that the maiſter of the money and cuinzieoures under him, pay to the merchandes for the ſaid bulzieon, or to ony uther perſones, that will ſell them fine ſtuffe to cuinzie, the prices contained in the ſaid actes, and na leſſe, under the paine of priſoning of their perſons, and deprivation of their offices.

Cap. 63. *Of the kieping of money within the realme.*

Parl. 6. at Edinburgh, March 11. 1503.

Item, As to the taking of gold or ſilver foorth of the realme, it is adviſed, ſtatute, and ordained, that the actes and ſtatutes maid of before, for the halding of money within the realme, be put to dew execution, with this addition, that it ſall be ane poynt of dittay upon the takers foorth of the ſamin; and als, that the Kingis Hieneſſe depute

depute certain ſearcheoures in ever-ilk town quhilk hes ane port, the quilkis ſearcheoures ſall have power to ſearch the ſaillers and paſſers foorth of the realme, for having foorth of money, quhat-ſum-ever perſon be he, ſpiritual or temporal; and he ſall have of his fees the fourth part of the money that is taken be him, he bringand the other three partes to the King; and that na perſones, nouther ſpiritual nor temporal, have mair money foorth of the realme but fourtie ſhillinges, of the quilkis he has licence be uther actes of before, under the paine of eſcheit.

Cap. 97. *That all money have courſe in the realme, it being cracked or flawed.*

Item, It is ſtatute and ordained, becauſe there is and hes bene great difference and refuſe in the taking of money havand courſe in the realme, it beand outher cracked or flawed; therefore, that in time to cum na manner of perſon or perſones refuſe to take for their merchandice ony money, ſilver, or gold, it havand courſe in this realme, notwithſtanding it beand outher cracked or flawed, with certification, that quha dois in the contrair ſall tine the ſilver that they refuſe, to be eſchiet to the King, and the byer to have the ſtuffe that he ſuld have coſt with the ſaid money.

No. IX.

JAMES V.

Cap. 99. *That nathing be taken for quhiſſelling of gold.*

Alſwa, Anentis the Article makand mention, that the crowne of the ſunne is commounlie refuſed within this realme, it wantand ane graine of the weicht, how-be-it the ſamin hes paſſage in uther countries, and ſpecially in the realme of *France*, it wayand the crowne of the King; therefore it is thocht expedient, for the commoun weill, that na maner of perſon within this realme refuſe to take the ſaid crowne of weicht in payment, or for change of uther money, after the forme of the Kingis grace proclamation, ſuppoſe the ſamin want ane graine allanerlie, under the paine to be called and accuſed as breakers of the ſaid act of parliament. And becauſe ſindrie perſones havand quhite money will not change for gold, but takis therefore twelve pennies, or mair for quhiſſelling of the ſamin, in high contemption of our ſoveraine Lord and his authoritie; Parl. 7. at Edinburgh, March 14. 1540.

herefore it is ſtatute and ordained, that all maner of perſones havand quhite money that they reddelie change all manner of gold, conteined in our ſoveraine Lordis cry, of the prices conteined in the ſamin, without taking of ony maner of money therefore, under the paine foreſaide, and to be accuſed as oppreſſoures of our ſoveraine Lordis lieges; and that na maner of man take upon hande for to wrong the crowne of weicht, or any uther gold of weicht, throw pretence of this act, under the paine to be accuſed and puniſhed, as falſers of the Kingis grace money, conform to the commoun law and ſtatutes of the realme.

Cap. 108. *Anent furth-having of money of the realme.*

Item, Our ſoveraine Lorde, with adviſe of the three eſtaites of parliament, ratifies and appreives the actes and ſtatutes maid of before, anent the furth-having of money furth of the realme, be prelates, kirk-men, and uthers, in furniſhing of their expeditions and buſineſſe, bot that the finance thereof be maid be merchandes.

Cap. 124. *Of them that counterfaietis the Kingis money.*

Item, For ſa meikle as diverſe wicked evil-adviſed perſons feinzies and counterfaietis our ſoveraine Lordis money, quhilk may returne to the greate damage of this realme, without remeid bee provided therefore in time; therefore it is ſtatute and ordained, that all proveſtes, alder-men, baillies, and officiares of burrowes, ſearch and ſeeke upon all mercat daies, and uther times neceſſar, all perſones that can be apprehended havand falſe money, or counterfaietis the Kingis irons for cuinzie, and bring or ſend them to our ſoveraine Lordis juſtice, to be juſtified for their demerites, after the forme of the lawes of the realme maid upon falſe cuinzeoures.

No. X.

QUEEN MARY, Q. MARY DOWAGER, and REGENT.

Cap. 37. *Of revertiones containand tailzied gold and ſilver.*

Parl. 6. at Edinburgh, June 20. 1555.

Part of this act:—Therfore it is deviſed, ſtatute, and ordained, anent all reverſiones, beirand and containand gold and ſilver, or other of them, of certaine ſpecial valour and price or cuinzie, that gif ſik gold and ſilver cannot be had nor gotten within the realme, the

the havers of thay reverſiones may redeeme the lands ſpecified therein, be verteu of their ſaidis reverſions givand gold and ſilver, havand courſe for the time, beand of the ſame valour, weicht and fines, as the gold and ſilver ſpecified in the ſaidis reverſiones, conforme to the commoun law: And this act to be extended to all and quhat-ſum-ever reverſiones by-gane and to cum.

Cap. 69. *Anentis the carying and having of gold and ſilver furth of the realme.*

Item, The Queenis Majeſtie, with the adviſe of the three eſtaites in this preſent parliament, hes ratified and apprieved, and ratifies and apprievis, all actes maid of before be her Hieneſſe predeceſſoures, anentis the carying and away taking of gold and ſilver foorth of this realme in all poyntes, with this addition, that na maner of perſon nor perſones pretend, or take upon hand to take away or cary foorth of this realme, onie gold or ſilver, in onie time hereafter, under the paine of eſcheting the ſamin, and of all the remanent of their moveable gudes that dois in the contrair: And for obſerving hereof, and tryal to be had thereupon, ſick-like ordainis, that quhat-ſum-ever perſon or perſones that will cum, reveale, and ſchaw the ſamin, and give up their names that offendis this law and act, that perſon or perſones ſall have the fourth parte of the ſaide golde and ſilver, and remanent of their moveable gudes, the ſamin being tryed by their revealing: And in caſe the revealer be partener of the away-taking, and carying of the ſaid gold and ſilver foorth of this realme, in that caſe he ſall be free of all paines, dangers, and perrel that he may in-cur be this act, and ſall have for his reward, as is before rehearſed, like as he had been na partner thereof; and this acte for the ſpace of five zeires to endure, providing that all merchandes and uthers paſſand foorth of this realme, according to the lawes of the ſamin, may have ſa-meikle golde and ſilver allanerlie, as may be their neceſſar expenſes, quhill they cum to the partes beyond ſea quhair they have their neceſſair buſineſſe ado. Parl. 9. at Edinburgh, June 4. 1563.

Cap. 70. *Anentis the hame bringing of falſe cuinzie, and uſing of the ſamin within this realme; and als anentis forgers and makers thereof within the ſamin.*

Item, Our ſoveraine Ladie, with adviſe of the three eſtaites in this preſent parliament, has ratified and apprieved, and ratifies and appreives, all actes maid of before, touching the hame-bringing of falſe cuinzie of gold or ſilver, layed money or uther money quhat-ſum-ever within this realme; and ſik-like anentis the makers forgers of falſe

cuinzie within the ſamin, with this addition following, that quhat-ſum-ever perſon or perſones that will cum, reveale, and declare the names of the hame-bringers of ſik-like falſe cuinzie, outher of golde or ſilver, or uther layed money, or of the makers, forgers, and feinziers thereof within this realme, that that perſon or perſones ſall have the halfe of the eſcheit of all his lands and gudes, moveable and unmoveable, of the ſaid perſon or perſones, offenders of this preſent act and law, the ſamin being tryed be his revealing: And for the ſcharpe execution hereof, that gude attendance be given be the ſearchoures and uthers officiares throw all the realme; and that the conſervator in *Flanders* in likewiſe be advertiſed to make knawledge be had, gif onie ſik falſe cuinzie cummis furth of thay partes to this realme.

N. B. See the act of privy council in Keith's Hiſtory of Scotland, *folio*, appendix p. 118. which is with another act of council inſerted at the beginning of this collection from the acts of parliament.

No. X.

JAMES VI.

Cap. 19. *Falſe cuinzie ſuld be clypped.*

Parl. 1. at Edinburgh, Dec. 15. 1567.

Item, For-ſa-meikle for the aboliſhing of great quantitie of falſe cunzie, quhairwith the commen weill of this realme is greatly troubled, to the heavie damnage and ſkaith of the haill lieges thereof; therefoire it is deviſed, ſtatute, and ordained be our ſoveraine Lorde, with adviſe of his Regent, and the three eſtaites of this preſent parliament, that certaine men of judgement, having underſtanding of cuinzie, be choſen and elected within everie burgh of this realme, quha being ſworne thereto all ſummes of money ſall be delivered in their preſence, and quhair ever they apprehend, or finde any falſe money to clip the ſamin; and the deliverer to tyne the ſaid falſe money, and the clipper to have ane penny of ilk pound for his labouris of the receiver of the money quhilk ſall bee received. And to that effect, ordaines the proveſt and baillies, and all uthers officiares of burrowes, to make ſufficient clipping-houſes in ſik places of their burgh as ſall be ſufficient for the premiſſes; and the perſonis quhom to they commit the charge, that they be abill to anſwer for their office in that behalfe.

Cap. 17.

Cap. 17. *Quhat money ſuld be cunzied; layed-money ſuld not be cunziet without conſent of the eſtaites; money ſuld not be melted.*

Item, For-ſa-meikle as the ordouring of the cunzie-hous, and forging of money within the realme, is ane mater of great importance to the haill lieges thereof, as may appeir bee divers actis maide in our ſoveraine Lordis predeceſſouris parliaments of befoir, and ſeeing the greate neceſſity now required for having gude and ſufficient cunzie within the realme, ſeeing the gude ſilver, as Teſtones, and uther auld ſilver, is utterlie melted and deſtroyed, ſwa that the unce of ſilver is at double price that it wount to be at within thir late dayis, quhair-throw the realme is utterlie impoveriſhed be evil cuinzie; therefore it is declared in this preſent parliament, that our ſoveraine Lorde, with adviſe of his Regent, may cauſe prent and cuinzie golde and ſilver of ſik fyneſſe as uthers countreis does, to paſſe within this realme to the lieges of the ſamin; and that na prent nor cunzie of onie layed money be maid or cunziet in ony time cumming, but adviſe of the three eſtaites of parliament. And ſik-like, our ſoveraine Lord, with adviſe of his Regent, and the three eſtaites foreſaidis, ordainis, that na manner of gold nor ſilver, alreadie cunziet within this realme, bee melted, nor broken downe in the cunzie-houſe, or otherwiſe in anie time hereafter, under the paine of confiſcation of the halfe of the gudes of the awner and melter, for the firſt fault; and gif the melter be not reſponſal, to puniſh his perſon at the diſcretion of the juſtice; and the ſecond fault, confiſcation of their haill gudis.

Cap. 106. (107.) *Anent the cuinzie.*

The Kingis Majeſtie, and his three eſtaites, conſidering how hurtfull and prejudicial the lait ſilver cuinzie (having courſe upon ſa heich prices) is, and hes bene to the common weill of this realme, the ſame being occaſion of great dearth, and of many uther inconveniencies; and now willing to have the ſame reduced to ane lawer price, without loſſe of his Hieneſs ſubjects, or zit to the parteneris and takkes-men underwritten, quhilk they find cannot be done, gif the contract maid anent the ſame cuinzie be ſuffered to have further effect and execution; therefore his Majeſtie, with adviſe of the ſaidis eſtaites, and of the ſaidis takkes-men and parteners, they are to ſay, *Alexander Clerk* of *Balbirny*, Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, *William Naper* of *Wrichtes-houſes*, *Nichol Udward*, *Henrie Niſbet*, *Richard Abircrumy*, and *Thomas Acheſon*, upon conſideration had be the order following, that they ſall be na loiſers, decernis and declaris be act of this preſent parliament, the ſaid contract to be null and of nane availl, force, nor effect in all time cumming; and ordainis the ſaidis tackes-men, parteneris, cuinzeoures, and uthers officiars, to deſiſt from all ſtricking and cuinzeing of ony further of the ſaid cuinzie in ony

Parl. 7. at Edinburgh Oct. 24. 1581.

ony time hereafter. And declaris be the ſaid act, that the ſaidis takkes-men and parteneris, and all uthers at their command, hes done nothing in the ſaid mater of the lait cuinzie preceding the dait hereof, bot according to the will and minde of his Majeſtie and his ſaidis eſtaites, quhilk they ratifie and appreive, in ſa farre as they have done, conforme to the ſaid contract ay ſtandand in effect quhill now, exonerand them theirof for now and ever; they being alwaies comptable and anſwerable for ony thing done be them in the ſaid cuinzie, contrarious to the effect and meaning of the ſame contract, conforme to the tenour theirof. Attoure his Majeſtie be the ſame act, with the adviſe of the ſaidis eſtaites, revokis, caſſis, and annullis for ever all aſſignations for payment of ſummes of money maid be his Hienes, upon the ſaid takkes-men and parteneris, to any perſon or perſones; and diſchargis the Lordes of the ſecrete councell and ſeſſion, to direct ony letters, or charges upon or againſt them, or ony ane of them, and gif they do, declare the ſame be thir preſents to be of nane availl, force, nor effect, notwithſtanding ony decreetes given, or to be given, quhilk his Majeſtie with, adviſe of the ſaidis eſtaites, diſcharges *ſimpliciter*; ordaining them to have na further force, effect, nor execution in time cumming. And further, his Majeſty, with adviſe of the ſaidis eſtaites, and conſent alſwa of the ſaidis takkes-men and parteneris, ſtatutes and ordainis, that the ſaid lait cuinzie, extending to twa hundreth eleven ſtane and ten pund weight of ſilver, ſall be reduced and brocht in againe be them, to be cuinzied of new be his Hienes maiſter cuinzieour, betwixt and the ellevinth day of March next to cum, in ten ſhilling peeces of elleven pennie fine, conteinand foure in the ounce in this forme, that is to ſay, havand on the ane ſide the portrature of his Majeſtie's bodie, armed with ane crowne upon his head, and ane ſword in his hand, with this circumſcription, JACOBUS VI. DEI GRATIA, REX SCOTORUM; and on the other ſide, his Hienes armes in ane ſcheild, with ane crowne abone the ſame ſcheild, with the dait of the zier upon ane of the ſides, with this circumſcription, HONOR REGIS JUDICIUM DILIGIT. For in-bringing and reduction of quhilk money, the ſaidis takkes-men and parteners hes preſentlie nominated and appointed *William Naper* and *Thomas Acheſon* quhilkis ſall remaine at Edinburgh to receive all the ſaid cuinzie be the number and quantitie foreſaid, fra his Heines ſubjects, and deliver them uther money therefoir, upon the ſame prices that they were given out for, betwixt and the ſaid elleveinth day of March, unto the quhilk day they ſall have courſe allanerlie; and being reſerved, ſall bring and deliver them to his Hienes maiſter cuinzeour, quha ſall cuinzie them of new, in forme and maner abone mentioned, and thereafter deliver baith ſtocke and profite againe, in full recompenſe of their expences, charges, and travelles els ſuſtained be the ſaid cuinzie to ſik as ſall be appoynted in their names to receive the ſame. And the maiſter cuinzeour preſent and to cum, ſall find the ſaidis takkes-men and parteneris ſufficient caution and ſovertie, acted in the buikes of councell, for randering unto them the ſtocke and profite of ſik ſummes and weicht, as they ſall deliver unto him to

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the effect foreſaid; unto the quhilk time the ſaidis takkes-men and parteneris ſall not be aſtricted to deliver ony ſilver to the ſaide maiſter cuinzeour, deduceand alwayis the fees and deuties of the wark-men and utheris ordinar officiaris of the cunzie-hous uſed and wount for their paines and laboures. And becauſe the ſaid reduction cannot weill take effect, without ſum ſtock to mak the exchange, the ſaidis takkes-men and parteneris theirfoir ſall have libertie, lyke as his Majeſtie with adviſe of the ſaidis eſtaites, be thir preſentes, grantis them licence and libertie to ſtrike and cauſe to be ſtricken and cuinzeit twentie ſtane wecht of ſilver, mair nor is els cuinzeit, in the money new deviſed, quhilk ſall bee delivered to them again, after the ſame be paſt the irones, in maner foreſaid, without deduction of onie profites, or uther deutie therefore, except the fees and deuties of the ſaidis wark-men and officiares uſed and wount. Attour, our ſoveraine Lord, with adviſe of his ſaidis three eſtaites, gives and grantis full freedome, licence, and libertie to his Hienes maiſter cuinzeour, to break down the preſent current money within this realme, of ellevin pennie fine, ſpecially the thirtie, twentie, and ten ſchilling pieces and Teſtoones, and to cuinzie the ſame in the ſaid new money deviſed at forty ſchillinges the unce, of ellevin pennie fyne, making his Hienes dew compt and reckoning of the profite thereof as apperteinis: For the quhilk the ſaid maiſter cuinzeour, nor utheris the officiares of his Hienes cuinzie-hous, ſall incurre na ſkaith nor danger in their perſones, lands or guddes, notwithſtanding onie actes, lawes, or conſtitutiones maid in the contrair, anent the quhilk his Hienes, with adviſe of his ſaidis eſtaites, diſpenſis.

(After Cap. 202. follows) Ratification of the act anent the bullion.

Our ſoveraine Lord, with adviſe of his eſtaites in this preſent parliament, ratifies and appreivis the actes maid alſeweil be his Majeſtie's maſt noble progenitoures, as alſwa in his awin time, anent the hame-bringing of bullion: And to the effect that the mair diligence may be done for in-gaddering thereof, alſwiell for byganis as in time cumming, the treaſurer, his deputes, and uthers admitted to the cure thereof, to make compt and reckoning to the auditoures of the next checker, and ſiklike in time cumming.

Parl. 14. at Edinburgh, June 8. 1594.

Cap. 249. The prices of gold and ſilver; of foreine cuinzie, and bulzeon.

Our ſoveraine Lorde and eſtaites of this preſent Parliament ratifies, apprievis, and conſentis the act made at *Dundie* the 14th of May 1597, anent the downe crying of the ſilver, of quhilk the tenour followis: The quhilk day the Kingis Majeſtie, his nobilitie, councell, and eſtaites, preſentlie conveened, conſiddering the preſent ſcarcitie of cuinzied money now current within this realme, and the great dearth and exorbitant prices quhair-

Parl. 15. at Edinburgh, Dec. 19. 1597.

quhairunto all ſorts of golde and ſilver, alſweill foreine as of his Hieneſſe awin cuinzie, as preſentlie redacted, be the libertie quhilk all ſortes and degrees of perſones takis at their awin handes, in raiſing of the prices of all golde and ſilver at their pleaſure, farre abone the juſt availle, preſcrived in his Hieneſſe laws, actes, and proclamationes maid thereanent; be the quhilk forme of doing, and bee the unlauchfull tranſporting of the cuinzie at all times foorth of this realme, great diſordoure and confuſion hes bene interteined as is lykelie dalie to increaſe, to the hurte of the common weill, and great contempt of his Hieneſſe, and his authoritie, gif the lawes alreadie maid hereanent ſall not bee put to deu executioun in all poyntes, according to the tenour thereof, with all convenient expedition. And therefore his Majeſtie, with adviſe of his ſaidis nobilitie, councell, and eſtaites foreſaidis, has concluded and ordained, and bee their preſentes ratifies and apprievis the lawes alreadie maid, anent the diſchargeing of the daylie raiſing of the prices of gold and ſilver. And ordainis, that all and ſindrie perſones, tranſgreſſoures of the ſaidis lawes in raiſing of the ſaidis prices, ſall be called, tryed, and puniſhed therefore, with all extremitie. And forder, that his Hieneſſe, with adviſe of his ſaidis nobilitie, councell, and eſtaites foreſaidis, hes thocht meete to declare and make it manifeſt, that fra the 17th daye of May inſtant, the ounce of ſilver cuinzied in ten ſhilling peeces, and the uther ſmaller peeces of ellevin pennie fine, cuinzied according to the laſte acte of parliament, ſall ſtande at fiftie ſhillinges, and the auld threttie ſhilling peeces, being of the like weicht and fineſſe, at the ſame price, and the new threttie ſhilling peeces, being three quarters of ane ounce, at threttie-ſeven ſhillinges ſex pennies, and the aulde and new twentie and ten ſhillinge peeces according thereto *pro rata*, and the ounce of golde, of twentie-twa carrets fine, being his Hieneſſe awin cuinzie, of five pounde and fiftie ſhillinge peeces, ſell alſwa ſtande at threttie pounde the ounce. And forder, that the ſpeces of money, and fineſſe thereof, to witt, of ellevin pennie fine in ſilver, and twentie-twa carrette fine in gold ſall be cuinzied, and have courſe hereafter, conforme to the actes of parliamente maid thereanent; and that all merchandes, or utheris perſones, tranſporters of the ſame foorth of this realme, be tryed and puniſhed according to the ſaidis lawes and actes foreſaidis; and ſik-like, that na foreine cuinzie of gold or ſilver ſall have courſe amangſt his Hieneſſe lieges hereafter, bot be haltilie inbrocht to ſerve as bulzieon to his Majeſties cuinzie-houſe; and all gold, ſilver, or uther cuinzie, quhilk ſall be brocht within this realme hereafter, quhair-unto his Hieneſſe ſubjects ar aſtricted to bring in bee his Majeſties laws as bulzieon, the ounce thereof being of twelve denieres, or being baſſer, and ſupplied bee compt and quantitie to be woorth twelve deneires; the merchandes in-bringers thereof ſall have ane ounce of his Hieneſſe awin cuinzie of ellevin denieres for evrie ounce of bulzieon brouht in maner foreſaide, and of all foreine cuinzie that they ſall voluntarlie bring in to the cuinzie-houſe of the ſaide ordinar bulzieon, that there be onlie the threttie pennie thereof reteined to his Majeſties profite. And alſwa ordainis, that all the ſaide lieges conform themſelves

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in this mater of cuinzie, to the will, declaration, and determination of his Majeſtie, his nobilitie, councell, and eſtaites foreſaid; and on na-ways take upon hande to breake, or contraveene the ſamin in ony part, as they will anſwere to his Hieneſſe, upon their obedience, at their uttermaiſt charge and perrell, and under the paines preſcrived in his Hieneſſe lawes to be execute upon them without favour. And to this effect, that the Theſaurar and his deputes, inſiſt and ſeeke the execution of the paines and puniſhments preſcrived in the ſaidis lawes againſt the contraveeners thereof, with all rigour and extremitie, as they will anſwere to his Hieneſſe, upon their office and obedience; and that the general maiſter cuinzieour, warder, counter warder, maiſter cuinzieour, aſſayer, ſinker, meltare, forger, and all uther officiares of his Hienes cuinzie-houſe, proceede to the cuinzieing, ſtricking, and forging of new cuinzie, according to the lawes alreadie maid, and this preſent acte and ordinance, as they will anſwere to his Hieneſſe upon their offices: And to the effect his Majeſties ſubjects may be reſolved of the prices of all golde and ſilver to be brocht be them within this realme, and quhilk the maiſter cuinzeiour ſall be aſtricted to paye to them, conforme to the tenour of thir preſents, he ſall be aſtricted to have openlie affixed in his houſe of exchange ane authentick table, to be maid be his Hieneſſe commiſſioners, appoynted to that effect, conteinand the particular price of all ſpeces of foreine gold and ſilver, uſuallie in-brocht within this euntrie, according to the availe, weicht and fines thereof; and the clerk of his Hieneſſe regiſter cauſe imprint thir preſents, and oll uther acts maid concerning the cuinzie, cuſtomes, and bulzeion, quhair throw his Hieneſſe ſubjectes pretend na ignorance thereof; quhilk acte abone written our ſaid ſoveraine Lord, with adviſe of the ſaidis eſtaites in parliament, ratifies, apprievis, and confirmis in all poyntes, after the tenour thereof; and decernis and declaris the ſamin to have ſtrength, force, and effect of an law and acte of parliament in all time coming.

Cap. 9. *Act anent cunyie and bullion.*

Our ſoveraigne Lord and eſtaites of parliament, having at length reaſoned anent the ſtate of the cunyie, as the ſame is preſently current within this realme, declares that in this preſent parliament they will on no wyſe alter the ſynnes nor prices of the cunyie, either of gould or ſilver, but that the ſamine have free paſſage and courſe hereafter as it preſently gives. And becauſe his Majeſties eſtaites underſtands that there is great ſcairſitie of cunyie for the tyme within this realme, therefore hes given power and commiſſion to the Lords of his Highnes ſecret counſal, for ordour taking anent the hame-bringing of bulyeon for furniſhing of the cunyie-houſe, and diſcharging the tranſporting and away taking of gould, ſilver, and uther forbidden geare, under the paine of puniſhing of their bodies and goods, according to the diſcretion of the ſaids commiſſioners, whereby the countrie may be furniſhed with aboundance of cunyie of ſik ſynnes and pryces as the ſamin preſentlie gives, and hes paſſage within this realme: And theſe preſents to be publiſhed to all our ſoveraigne Lords lieges. Parl. 16. at Edinburgh, Nov. 15. 1600.

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